THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 22. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 16.

John Bright on the Irish Question —Napoleon III on Political Assassination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Paris, we have European news to July 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bright at Limerick—His Views of the Irish Question.

The entertainment to Mr. John Bright, M. P., given by the Liberal party of the city and county of Limerick, took place on the 14th of July at the Athenæum, when Mr. Bright was presented with an address.

Mr. Bright, in responding to the address, said that he was not a Catholic, neither was he a Protestant of the Church of Ireland; but he came there merely as a citizen, to discuss with them a subject that excited the people of Great Britain as well as Ireland. He always desired to be a preacher to his countrymen of political righteousness, on which, after all, the happiness of States depends. He spoke of the change which took place in Ireland since his visit to this country now twenty years ago. He referred to the famine and pestilence that took place during the period, and the emigration, which he described as unexampled; and for the population remaining here there should be more content and better employment than before existed. He referred to the state of the people as instanced by the investigations of the Devon Commission, and held that because the population was reduced by emigration it was not to be said that there were not other causes of discontent that required to be abrogated. In England they were so familiar with the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland that it excited no surprise or discussion, at least on the Treasury Bench. He touched upon the arrests and imprisonment of parties under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and of the large military and police force existing in the country. The latter he characterized as an armed force that ought not to exist in the country. He spoke on the discontent existing and of the looking to the West for that sympathy they did not expect from England. Speaking of the opinions of those in the room who either held nothing would redeem Ireland but repeal of the Union or total independence, he asked the meeting to listen to him, adding that an act which the Parliament of the United Kingdom could pass it could also repeal. He said that Ireland, like every other country in Europe, had a right to desire national independence, but the time had not yet come for the discussion of that subject, but he offered to Ireland the reciprocity of sentiment of his countrymen, the members of a great and noble empire, and a share in its glory and prosperity. He referred to the Church population of the country, which he believed to be about fifty thousand. He estimated the revenues of the Church Establishment at £600,000 yearly. He next argued that, suppose the State were to provide with equal profuseness for, say, the religious services of the population of the United Kingdom, the amount required would be about £36. Now, the Episcopal population of Ireland was not greater than the population of Liverpool and Glasgow; and imagine, if the Government were to provide $600,000 a year for the religious services of the population of either Liverpool or Glasgow, would it not be considered as emanating from the brain of a man bordering on lunacy? (Laughter.) He next applied himself to the question as to whether the Protestants of Ireland formed the national majority, and whether the Church tended to maintain the Union. He said he looked on it as a standing army, and that it tended more to foster rebellion and revolution than peace and concord in the country. (Cheers.) He asked the two hundred thoughtful and independent Protestants, whom he would like to address if such a state of things had any other parallel in any other country in Europe? He knew what their answer would be, that the Established Church did not exist from the love of the people of Ireland, but through a power that existed outside the country. He looked on the Church as stimulating a hostility against itself, and against the English that maintain it, by which it was established and promoted, and that he repeated without fear of dispute, or that any one could prove to the contrary, that the Established Church in Ireland was anti-Protestant by reason of its unnatural position, and it was as much anti-English as it was anti-Irish, because it made it impossible that the Irish people should be in perfect harmony with English rule in their country. (Cheers.) Speaking to the argument that the Established Church would suffer by disestablishment and disendowment, he referred to the agitation at the time of the repeal of the corn laws, when it was feared the landed interest would suffer; but now that question was laid by forever by those formerly in fear and doubt.

With an experience of what he saw surrounding them, the members of the Established Church might take consolation; and he believed that what took place under the voluntary system in other churches could take place with their own, so that, instead of being fettered by the State, there would grow up here, though small, a strong and compact religious community, and they would be fostered in their position by the sympathy held towards them by community of interests existing on the strength they possessed and deserved—from the feeling that they held their position as a Church believing in the faith they possessed. (Applause.) It was a poor faith that clung to the State for aid, and they were not courageous ministers, believing that Christ was the head of their Church, and yet were afraid to march out under His banner, but would not look for its freedom, now that they had seen its state, in its present bondage.

The honorable gentleman concluded as follows:—We are met in the city of the violated treaty (cheers), violated, as I admit, incessantly during almost centuries of time. Let us make a new treaty, not on parchment, not bound with an oath. Its commission should be this—justice on the part of Great Britain, forgiveness on the part of Ireland. (Cheers.) It shall be written in the hearts of three nations, and they would pray to the common Father of all, in whose hands were the destinies of nations and of States, that He would make it last for ever and ever. (Tremendous cheering, amid which Mr. Bright resumed his seat.)

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon on Political Assassination.

The *Nord* of July 14 contains the following letter, dated Paris, July 12:—

"At Fontainebleau, a few days ago, the conversation turned upon the tragical end of Prince Michael of Servia, and the manifestoes of Felix Pyat, inciting to the assassination of the Emperor. The fear was expressed lest such detestable examples and such odious excitations should occasion some fresh attempt against the head of the State. The Emperor held the contrary opinion; and as every look turned toward him seemed to claim the secret of his confidence, he spoke in these terms, which we have been able to obtain, and which we endeavor to reproduce with the utmost possible exactness:—

"In the position I occupy life has only one attraction, that of being useful to the prosperity and grandeur of France. As long as I live, I shall pursue no other subject, and Providence, which hitherto has visibly sustained me, will not abandon me. My fate moreover, is in its hands. It will decide whether my life or my death can best serve the interests of the country. In presence of so many parties animated by rival ambitions and subversive passions, there is no security for France unless she remains closely united to my dynasty, which is the only symbol of order and progress. It might happen that a violent death, if such befel me, would contribute much more to the consolation of my dynasty than the prolongation of my days. Just see what happens: the man who instigates or who commits a political assassination, who makes himself at once judge and executioner, always produces a contrary effect to that he wishes to attain; it is the punishment of his crime, it is inevitable. What has just taken place in Servia is the evident proof of this. The conspirators hoped by killing Prince Michael, to bring another dynasty into power; they have strengthened, for a long period, the family of the Obrenovitch. Here, at home, it one of the many attempts against Louis Philippe had succeeded there is every probability that the House of Orleans would still be reigning over France. If I fell under the assassin's blow to-morrow or to-day, the people with one voice would acclaim my son; and even if all the Imperial family disappeared, they would go forth, as in Servia, in search of some little nephew heir to my name, some Milano or other, to raise up anew the flag of the Empire, revenge the murder, and sanction once more this truth, that the parties which stain their hands in blood never profit by their crime. I can thus regard the future without fear. Whether I live or die, my life or my death will be equally useful to France, for the mission which has been imposed upon me will be accomplished either by me or mine.'

These words (says the correspondent of the *Nord*, in conclusion) were uttered in the midst of a rather numerous circle; some of the persons who were present repeated them to us. We have thought that they would not be without interest to your readers, to whom we can guarantee their complete authenticity.

SERVIA.

The Method of Choosing a New Prince.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives an interesting description of the ceremonies attending the election of a successor to the late reigning Prince Michael of Servia, from which we condense the following:—

"The Skupchina was not held in the town of Belgrade. An open wooden building was erected in a meadow, or more properly a level piece of ground. This meadow lies in the valley of Topchidere, about four hundred yards behind the house which was the residence of old Prince Miloch after he had raised himself to power. From the barn erected for the Skupchina could also be seen the place in the woods where the murder of Prince Michael was committed. Probably these circumstances may have contributed in the choice of the place for the Skupchina, and it must be admitted that the regency has in this respect displayed much tact. On arriving from Belgrade, by a bridle road that passes an hostelry called the Szerbski Gar, you reach an eminence immediately above the valley of Topchidere. Below you are the public gardens, on the left hand a church spire, a little further, though partly hidden by the trees, the house of Miloch, mentioned above, and close to it a large white building, the convict establishment. However, for the day when the Skupchina met the convicts were invisible. Above the principal entrance of the barn in question there were the arms of Servia and three flags of the national colors. The interior was modest, not to say bare as the exterior. Some wooden steps led up to a raised dais, which was the place appointed for the principal personages, such as the members of the Provisional Government, the metropolitan, the clergy, and where, likewise, later in the ceremony, the young Prince Milan showed himself to the people. To the right of this was a railed platform for the ministers, to the left the same for the Senators, and right and left of these places for the consuls. The centre of the building was divided into four sections of benches, on which the members of the Skupchina sat.

"At about 8 o'clock in the morning the proceedings began by Mr. Marinovich, the President of the Senate, and therefore chief of the Provisional Government, reading to the assembly the cause and reasons for which they had been called together, viz., to elect a new prince, to grant a civil list, and to appoint a regency. He finished by proposing to the Senate to elect Milan Obrenovich IV. They answered by shouting that he was prince by hereditary right, that all they had to do was to proclaim his accession, which they did amid loud cries of 'Zivio?' One of the members for Belgrade, Caraherberovich, then thanked the Provisional Government for the manner they had acted in the emergency, and craved permission from the assembly for another member to be heard. Thereupon a priest or pope mounted the rostrum and asked the assembly to vote for the young prince as his civil list the same sum which had been granted to the 'never-to-be-forgotten Michael.'

"One short, sturdy peasant, mounting on his seat, cried, 'we would rather give more than less,' and the proposal of giving to the young prince the same sum as his predecessor had was approved. Then Marinovich said the assembly must elect a regency during the minority of the prince, on which one member proposed Colonel Milivoi Pitrovich Blaznavatz, the Minister of War, and one of the members of the provisional government; he was immediately accepted with acclamation. Another proposed Ristic, formerly agent of Servia at Constantinople, and he was likewise approved. Then the assembly was told to choose a third to make up the number required by law, but they said:—'We have full confidence in the two we have chosen; let them therefore choose their own colleague.' Marinovich explained that this would be scarcely legal, and that the assembly itself must choose all the three members of the Regency.

"On this the assembly shouted, 'Let the two we have chosen propose some one, and we will elect him.' Ristic then led forward Gavrilovich, and he was accepted. Gavrilovich was in 1861 Minister of Finance, and is reported to be silent, acquiescing, and learned, being now senator, and at the head of a literary institution in Belgrade. The election of the regency being over, the three regents were sworn in by the metropolitan, who was in attendance, Colonel Blaznavatz repeating the oath in a clear, loud voice, the other two being scarcely audible. Then the Skupchina sang a solemn 'Rogaletta,' an equivalent to 'Long may they live,' and the metropolitan, in full robes, made a short speech, every one in the assembly crossing himself. Thus was finished, in less than an hour and a half, the election of the prince, the granting of the civil list, and the election of the regency."

ARABIA.

English Visit to the Sultan of Muscat.

The following is an extract from a private letter from the commander of one of her Britannic Majesty's ships, dated Guadur, May 15, 1868:—

"I arrived at Muscat after a capital voyage of six days from Aden. Muscat is the chief town of the possessions of the Imaum, or Sultan of Muscat, who lives there, whose father was murdered last year. The English have recognized him, and sent an English officer to reside there as political agent. The agent was not there when I arrived, so I fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Sultan, which was immediately returned by the guns on the forts. His Highness sent his Prime Minister and an interpreter on board to welcome me, and to say that he would give me an audience the next day. Accordingly, the next day my executive officer and myself got ourselves into very hot uniforms, girded on our swords, and presented ourselves at the portals of the palace. We entered a large, open quadrangle, lined on all sides by Arab and Persian guards. The Sultan came out to receive us, shook hands, and ushered us in the "Dunbar" room, where we all found chairs. He seemed a gloomy man. After partaking of coffee, sherbet, etc., and talking a little, we took our leave, telling his Highness we hoped he would live a thousand years, etc. The same evening we rode out on the Sultan's horses—splendid Arabs. European saddles and bridles were thoughtfully prepared for us.

"The present Sultan, I am told, has not many women in his harem—only a few Georgians. But the harem of his late father is a very large building, containing a great quantity. Since the old man's death I believe they have been kept entirely secluded. The second morning that we were there we sat down on an old fallen tree, in a place which commanded a full view of the windows (iron-barred) of the seraglio. To our surprise several of the women came to the windows, some kissing their hands to us and so on. We were near enough to see that they were all pretty, and thought it a great shame that they should be cooped up for the rest of their days.

"From Muscat I went to Guadur, a telegraph station, and found there a political resident, Captain Ross, and his wife, both most hospitable and agreeable people, as is also the superintendent of the telegraph. The telegraph will be repaired in a couple of days."

The Freedmen's Bureau.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS MAGNIFY ITS COST.

It will be seen by the following communication from General O. O. Howard, that he sets at rest, most effectually, a statement as to the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, out of which the Democracy hoped to make capital during the pending canvass:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1868.—Hon. T. D. Eliot.—Dear Sir:—In the speech of the Hon. B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, June 30, 1868, printed in the *Globe* July 15, there are many statements and inferences calculated to make a false impression respecting the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau. By confusing *estimates* with actual expenditures, and by repeating both *costs* and *estimates*, he foots up amounts nearly four times the true sum. For instance, he gives General Howard's estimate of the *probable* expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, as $11,694,450, and says, "this estimate is much under the actual cost." This estimate was reduced to $6,955,450, which amount was appropriated by Congress. But the actual expenditure for all purposes during the same year was $2,970,553·97. A correct exhibit of the cash receipts and expenses is given in your report of March 10, 1868. This makes the total sum expended from the organization of the Bureau (including assumed accounts of Department of Freedmen's Affairs from January 1, 1865) to January 1, 1868, $5,955,888·49. This includes $500,000 Special Relief Fund, and $50,008 transferred to Agricultural Bureau. All receipts from rents of abandoned lands, sales of crops, taxes, fines, and all miscellaneous sources, are accounted for in this exhibit. All supplies furnished by the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments, after July 1, 1866, were charged to the Bureau and paid for out of the appropriation. The supplies furnished previous to that date, not paid for, were:—Quartermaster's property, $445,994·04. Medical stores, $159,883·18. Commissary stores, $1,724,911·50. Total, $2,330,788·72. Add amounts expended from appropriations, $5,955,888·49. Total $8,286,677·21. Nothing can possibly be added, unless it be the pay of army officers on duty in the Bureau, who would have received the same pay had they not been detailed for this duty, which, according to Mr. Boyer's figures, amounted the first year to $541,194. Multiplied by three, this gives $1,623,582, though the number of officers serving now in the Bureau is only 147. Making the most liberal allowance, the total cost of the Bureau for three years has been $9,954,370·72; or per annum, $3,318,123, instead of over twelve millions annually, as stated by Mr. Boyer. A large part of these expenditures was for the benefit of Southern whites reduced to poverty by the Rebellion. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen. Commissioner.

The Mysterious Fenian Congress in Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Courier* of July 25, says:—

As we intimated a few days ago, an important meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session this week in our city. The Congress began its recent session on Tuesday last, at the Fenian headquarters, Pearl street, and closed its meeting last evening. There were present, besides General John O'Neil, President, and James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, the following gentlemen composing the Senate of the order: P. J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*; Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; John Carleton, New Jersey, Michael Finnegan, of Michigan; Peter Cunningham, Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Carey, of New York; William Fleming, of Troy; J. C. O'Brien, Rochester; F. P. Gallagher, Buffalo; T. J. Quinn, Albany; Thomas Levan, Cleveland, Ohio; P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky.; P. W. Dunn, Peoria, Ill. Among the gentlemen present, not members of the Senate, were D. Sullivan, of New York, Secretary of Civil Affairs; Dr. Donnelly, of Pittsburg; and Messrs. Finnarty, Brennan, McWilliams, Rafferty, Keating, and others of prominence in the Fenian organization.

At this Congress affairs of the greatest importance to the Brotherhood have been discussed and settled. The communicativeness which formerly prevailed among those high in authority in the organization, no longer enables us to lay before our readers a record of the proceedings, but we are empowered to say that something or other of great moment has been determined upon, and Canada and the British Empire generally will see what they will see before long.

Railroads in Illinois.

The first line of railroad undertaken in Illinois was the Sangamon and Morgan—now a part of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western—and was opened, in part, in 1839. The second line opened was the Galena and Chicago, begun in 1849, and ten miles of the same completed in 1850.

The first railroad in Illinois opened through from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river was the Chicago and Rock Island, February, 1854. The second line to the Mississippi was made up of the Galena and Chicago, and the Illinois Central, opened early in 1855, afterwards the Chicago and Alton, in 1855, and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, in 1856. The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis—now leased to the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company—was opened in 1854; the Ohio and Mississippi in 1857; the Illinois Central main line and Chicago main line was completed in the winter of 1856-7.

The length of the Illinois Central, main line and branch, is 707 miles. Gross earnings for 1867, $7,160,992.

The Chicago and Northwestern owns 821 miles of road, and leases 436.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134⅛	Chi. and N. W. prf.	82¾
N. Y. and E. R.	68⅞	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞
Phil. and Rea. R.	95¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	R. R.	110
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	Gold	143⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½		

NAPTHYL-CARMINE.—M. Vohl prepares this dye by first dissolving twelve parts of napthaline in 109 parts of sulphuric acid, and adding, by degrees, eighty-nine per cent. of bichromate of potash. After the reaction has terminated, boiling water is added, and carbonic acid is disengaged. Carbonate of soda is employed to neutralize the solution, which, after being boiled for a quarter of an hour, is filtered to separate the oxide of chromium. The solution has now a beautiful golden color, but on adding hydrochloric or sulphuric acid an abundant precipitate is obtained, which is napthyl-carmine. This product is an acid, giving, with alkalies, a yellow solution, which dyes silks and wool, with mordants, either orange or violet.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Closing Proceedings of Congress—Confirmations and Rejections.

Attempt to Blow Up the New Papal Camp.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Senate met at 9·30 A. M. After holding an Executive Session for about five minutes they resumed legislative business.

The Chaplain prayed that all classes of people everywhere shall bow to the majesty of the law, and that our legislators shall resume their labors, after the recess, with God's blessing on them.

Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill for the more economical administration of the Government in the several Territories of the United States, and for other purposes, providing for biennial sessions of Territorial Legislatures, etc.

Mr. Drake called attention to the fact that the bill would prevent Governors of Territories from calling sessions.

Mr. Williams replied that they have not the power now.

Mr. Buckalew said that while he did not know the private objects of this bill, he was of the opinion that it is one of that class which always comes up mysteriously at the end of the session.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON July 27.—The House met at 9 o'clock, with a very thin attendance of members.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the joint resolution to cancel the stationery contract of the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole.

Mr. Van Trump objected.

Mr. Washburne inquired the reason of the objection. The bill would save the Government $20,000 a year, out of which it would be "choused" by this contract.

Mr. Van Trump said there was a difference of opinion about that.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in coin, and asked that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Garfield suggested that that course should not be taken, but that the bill should be retained within the power of the house.

Mr. Schenck, assenting, withdrew the bill, and it remains with the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ore, and asked to have it considered in the House.

Mr. Ross objected unless he should first be allowed to offer a resolution for the benefit of an employe of the House, that privilege having been allowed and enjoyed by him.

Mr. Ross withdrew the objection, but on condition that nothing else should be added to the bill.

The Speaker declared that objection being withdrawn, the bill was before the House.

It imposes the following duties on copper in the form of ore:—Three cents upon each pound of fine copper; on regulus of copper, and on black and coarse copper four cents; upon each pound of fine copper, and old copper, fit only for remanufacture, four cents per pound; and on old copper in plates, bars, ingots, and other forms not manufactured, or named in the bill five cents per pound.

Mr. Banks made the point of order that the bill must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that it was made too late.

Mr. Banks insisted that he had not lost his right to object as he could not do so until he had heard the bill read.

The Speaker stated that the bill had been read by its title and that this having been the third or fourth attempt at it, its contents must have been known to its members.

Mr. Schenck proceeded to explain why the bill was reported. The Committee of Ways and Means had felt great reluctance to do so on account of the failure of the general tariff bill; but on looking over the whole ground again and again, the committee had come to the conclusion that if there was any one interest which had a claim to some legislation that would relieve it from suffering, it was the copper interest. This was a very large interest, especially in the Lake Superior region. It had once been so promising and flourishing that it scorned to ask protection. Since then, however, protection had been extended to the copper interest to the extent of from five to seven per cent. ad valorem, and it has only that protection now, while lead and iron, and every other corresponding interest, had 30, 40, 50, and 60 per cent. protection. The bill now reported would give protection to the copper interest to the amount of 30 per cent., not bringing it up to the average rate of protection under the existing laws. The prostration of this interest was so great that operatives at the mines were starving, or going to the poor-houses by hundreds, or asking charity to get away from the mining regions, while the steamboats on the lakes were being reduced from daily to weekly trips.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) made an appeal on behalf of the nickel interest.

The Speaker reminded members of the condition on which Mr. Ross had withdrawn his objections.

Mr. Schenck said that he could not, at all events, consent to an amendment for the benefit of nickel or any other interest.

He should like to extend to the hair-cloth interest and to the flaxseed interest, in which his constituents were involved, but it was impossible to do so.

Mr. O'Neill made an ineffectual appeal in behalf of the book interest, which he represented to be extremely depressed in Philadelphia.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he would like to have the bill extended to the lead interest, but in view of the very depressed condition of the copper interest, he was willing that the bill should pass.

Mr. Washburne (Mass.) made an appeal on behalf of the hair-cloth interest, which he said was suffering as much as the copper interest and he objected to singling out one and excluding the others.

Mr. Schenck insisted on the previous question, and on a division of the house, there appeared to be but seventy members present.

A call of the House having been ordered, 111 members, just a quorum, answered to their names.

Mr. Banks demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—yeas, 87; nays, 24.

Mr. Boutwell asked Mr. Schenck whether he was not ready to report on the funding bill and whether he was not endangering that important measure by insisting on this copper bill, which was of no general interest or importance.

Mr. Schenck was understood to say that the conference report on that subject had not yet come from the Senate.

Mr. Banks objected to debate.

Mr. Thomas moved to lay the bill on the table.

The Speaker at this point, 10 o'clock, intimated to Mr. Schenck that if he desired to make the conference report on the funding bill, it should be done at once.

Mr. Schenck made no response.

The proceedings on the Copper bill were interrupted in order to concur with an amendment of the Senate to a bill for the widow of Brigadier General Bidwell, adding to it the name of the widow of General Hackelman; to place on the Speaker's table the Senate bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and to adopt a rule creating a standing committee on the revisal of the laws, and abolishing the committee on revisal and unfinished business.

On a conflict of opinion between the Speaker and Mr. Banks, relative to a count on ordering the yeas and nays, Mr. Banks appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was sustained—yeas, 121; nays, 1.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected.

Mr. Schenck, at a quarter past ten o'clock, rose to make a conference report on the Funding bill, remarking that the pressure against the Copper bill was so manifest that he would not press it at this moment.

The conference report was read. The bill appears in the Senate proceedings of Sunday night.

Mr. Randall demanded, as a question of order, that the bill be read.

The Speaker informed him that it was not the right of a member to demand the reading of a bill in full on a conference report.

Mr. Randall appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker declined to entertain the appeal, because the question was settled by Parliamentary law.

Mr. Schenck said that the bill was now reduced to a little bill of three sections, and had been published in the morning papers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27—A. M.—Consols, 94⅛; American securities quiet; 5·20s, 72¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Erie, 43½.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—A. M.—Cotton dull; prices unchanged; sales of probably 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon quiet at 47s. 6d.

LONDON, July 27—P. M.—Consols, 94⅛@94¼; Erie, 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 40@40¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—P. M.—Cotton declining. Middling uplands, 10d.; middling Orleans, 10½d. Breadstuffs heavy. Corn, 35s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 27—P. M.—Turpentine declined 3d., and is now quoted at 26s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s.

FROM ROME.

An Attempt to Blow Up the New Papal Camps—A Revolutionary Movement Against the Temporal Power Expected—Precautions of the Pontifical Authorities.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27—Evening.—Telegrams received from Rome announce the important intelligence that the Papal police have just discovered a mine which had been hollowed out and charged so as to blow up, when exploded, the new and extensive fortifications which are being constructed on Mount Aventine under the direction of French and Roman engineers. Two of the sentinels on duty near the works were assaulted and wounded a few nights since. It was feared that the Roman reactionaries or Garibaldians, or both, contemplate a serious movement in or near the Eternal City at no distant day. Near the location of the mine and in the neighborhood of the camp on the Mount the police found and took possession of a number of red and black shirts. The Garibaldians have pretty generally substituted a black shirt, inscribed with the letters "V. M.," or "Vengeance for Mentana," embroidered in white on the breast, for the historic red tunic worn so persistently by their well-known veteran leader. The simultaneous occurrence of these suspicious events has excited the Pontifical authorities to unusual vigilance. The licenses have been withdrawn from all the wine shops situated in the Roman Campagna, and every place of seeming congregation for the radicals is closely watched. The Papal Government has been considerably disturbed lately by statements of a renewal and extension of clandestine revolutionary intrigues against the temporal authority of the Pope, and their officers call attention to the fact that a Genoa journal, the *Dovere*, published the following note from Garibaldi a short time since:—

Dear Rovaggi:—I hope to go to Rome with you, but I fear it will be very late if the priests' shops are not closed in the rest of Italy.

Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

The *Gazetta d'Italia*, at about the same period, printed the following:—"Revolutionary enrolments have been taking place and continue. It is not for us to say who are the enrollers and who the enrolled. We only warn the King's government of one thing—that it ought to be watchful if it does not wish to be led into error."

The Franco-Roman works at the Suburban camp will be of a formidable character, and the revolutionists, it is supposed, contemplated their destruction when in an unfinished condition, knowing that if completed they will be at once occupied by a considerable Papal army, recruited for the most part in the other Catholic countries of Europe.

As if to show a state of incipient preparation for war the Pontifical military almanac has been distributed to the diplomatic body at Rome. It sets forth that in the Papal army there are eight generals, twenty-four chaplains, and 704 officers, thus divided as to nationality: 464 Italians, 129 French, 59 Swiss, 19 Germans, 20 Belgians, 9 Dutchmen, and 4 English.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Senate Confirmations and Rejections.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Senate at an early hour this morning confirmed the following nominations:—E. D. Webster, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Thirty-second District of New York; Alexander L. Buffington, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Montgomery, Alabama; Percy B. Spear, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Wilson, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Stephen Coburn, to be Deputy Postmaster at Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine; Zephaniah S. Spaulding, of Ohio, to be Consul at Honolulu; M. N. Wilcox, to be Deputy Postmaster at Mattoon, Illinois.

The following were rejected:—J. S. Johnson, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Louisiana; James E. Sewell, for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Missouri; William B. Stoner, of New York, for Consul at Leeds.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Great Flood—Additional Particulars of the Losses—Trains Delayed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE July 27.—The morning papers are filled with additional particulars and incidents of the flood, but there is nothing worth telegraphing. Thousands of persons are still at work repairing damages and clearing away debris. The accounts from Frederick City, and that region, represent a severe flood. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is seriously damaged all the way to Frederick, and the cars will not be able to run there for several days. Beyond that point trains are running. A train was submerged near Ellicott City, and the passengers were obliged to escape to the hills; no one was lost. No trains on the Northern Central are running yet. None are arriving or departing this side of Cockeysville.

The thousand dollar donation of Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Ledger, to our poor was highly prized.

Claggett's brewery was burnt here on Saturday night. The loss is forty thousand dollars. Benjamin Deford, owner of the granite factory, loses two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the same as cash paid out. Mr. Carroll, owner of the Patapsco Mills, loses $60,000, and Gambrill $30,000. Private subscriptions are now being made for the sufferers here. It is raining again to-day.

Jeffreys' rejection gives high satisfaction to the Republicans here.

The Late Flood.

MAUCH CHUNK, July 27.—The railroad of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is now in running order. The repairs to the canal are going on rapidly.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Reading, 95¼; Canton Company, 47½; Erie 68⅞; Cleveland and Toledo 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110¼; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 91½; New York Central, 134⅛; Illinois Central, 150; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 139; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛; do. 1865, 112¼; new issue, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¼. Gold, 143⅝. Money unchanged, Exchange, 110¼.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 27, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. In City loans there was nothing doing.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52⅜@52½, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 33, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 55, an advance of ½. 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 47¼ for Reading; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 20 for Spruce and Pine; 62 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates, and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central National sold at 121; Germantown at 83; and Girard at 60a61, no change; 160 was bid for Philadelphia, 107 for Northern Liberties, 31 for Mechanics', 106 for Southwark, 110 for Kensington, 80 for Western; and 31 for Manufacturers'.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21⅛@21⅝, an advance of ¼, and Susquehanna Canal at 14½, no change. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 21 for preferred do.

—All outstanding 7·30 notes must be converted into 5-20s on or before August 1, or they will be payable in currency. There are $13,500,000 of them yet outstanding. Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 S. Third street, is the Government agency.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company notify those who were sharreholders in that Company on the 20th of May last that they have the privilege of subscribing either directly or by substitution for twenty-five per cent. of additional stock at par, in proportion to their respective interests on the said 20th of May. Holders of less than four shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more shares than a multiple of four shares will be entitled to an additional share. The privilege of subscribing to this new stock, it will be remembered, will cease on Thursday, 30th of July, instant. The instalments on the new stock must be paid in cash, as follows:—1st. Twenty-five per cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868. 2d. Twenty-five per cent. on or before the 15th of December, 1868. 3d. Twenty-five per cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. 4th. Twenty-five per cent. on or before the 15th of December, 1869, or, if stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares. If the whole amount of subscription is paid on or before the 30th instant the holder of the new stock will be entitled to next half yearly dividend in full. This matter is worthy the attention of stockholders, as the privilege reserved to them is a valuable one.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 N P R 6s	90	40 sh Leh N	21⅝
14 sh Cent Nat Bk	121	20 sh Leh V R.....ls.	55
5 sh Germ Bk	83	100 sh Cata Prf	33
24 sh Penna R....rec.	52⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1867, 109½@109¾; do., 1868, 109⅝@109⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 7·30s, July, 108¾@109. Gold, 143⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1867, new, 109½@109¾; do., 1868, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅝@108⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅝; do., September, 1865, 117⅞@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117⅞. Gold, 143⅝@144. Silver, 136@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 27.—The Flour market in its general features remains without special change, the demand being still confined to the immediate and pressing wants of the home consumers. The sales foot up 400 barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for common and choice spring wheat extra family; $10@12·50, new and old wheat, Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9·50 per bushel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a fair inquiry from the local millers for good and prime lots. Sales of 850 bushels new Delaware red at $2·30, and 1000 bush. new Indiana do. at $2·32. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and less firm. Sales of Western mixed at $1·18. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 88c., and 1000 bushels light Delaware at 90c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Russ. barque Maria, Bowman, Antwerp, Merchant & Co.

Brig A. B. Patterson, Welke, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Mallett & Co.

Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Newburyport, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Salem, Mass., Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Eastern Belle, Kilburn, Bangor, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Vandalia, Savin, 2 days from Little Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, from Washington.

Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.

Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, from Brooklyn.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Providence.

Steamer Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Columbia, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th inst., lat. 39 22, long. 74 25.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, for Philadelphia, sailed from Jacksonville 16th inst.

Schr Golden Dream, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., lat. 23 24, long. 83 23, by brig E. P. Stewart, at this port yesterday.

Schr J. R. Clements, Garwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern, N. C., 23d inst.

Schr F. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Margie, ——, from Windsor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr Helen M. Waite, McRae, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 22d inst.

Schrs H. Y. Hedges, Parker, from Providence, and General Lynch, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs S. & E. Corson, Brower, and Naonta, hence for Boston; and J. C. Henry, Dilks, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr White Swan, Collins, hence, at Calais 19th inst.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Arrived, steamship Etna.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, from New Orleans.

Ship Koomar, Griffin, from Liverpool.

Barque Luise Wichards, Wilde, from Shields.

Barque Telegraph, Hansen, from Cronstadt.

Barque Guiseppi, Carrao, from Palermo.

Barque Duc Fratelli, Messina, from Palermo.

Barque Pepita, Hansen, from Rio Grande do Sul.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Allen, from Messina.

Brig M. E. Rowland, Rowland, from Buenos Ayres.

Brig Green Olive, Fenlow, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Political Situation.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Both the great parties of the nation having now formed their platforms and selected their candidates, the political campaign is formally opened; and although the extreme heat of the weather prevents an active canvass at present, there is no reason to doubt that it will soon commence with great vigor on both sides, nor is there any great difficulty in foretelling the result. The malignant elements of the Democratic party have been too strong for its shrewdest leaders, and have doomed it to another defeat. But the Eastern managers have been too shrewd for the fanatics of the party, and have driven the latter into a corner from which they could not escape otherwise than by a surrender in the nominations of all that they had gained in the platform. On the other hand, the defeated faction manifested unusual wit and sagacity in adopting a way of escape from their dilemma, which gave their favorite candidate all the honors of magnanimity now, and a claim of inestimable value upon the party in the future.

Some of our readers know how this was done, but many do not, and to them a brief account of the inside working of the Convention will be interesting. On the morning of the nomination the New York delegation had agreed to present the name of Chief Justice Chase as soon as the vote for Mr. Hendricks should fall off. But, contrary to their expectation, the vote for Hendricks did not decline, and he regained all that he had lost the day before. This arose in part from the willingness of many delegates to vote for any one rather than Chase. It soon became evident that Hancock had no chance, and a bargain was struck between his friends and those of Hendricks, to combine on the latter for President and the former for Vice-President. While arrangements were being made to secure a two-thirds vote for this combination, the Pendleton men hastily resolved to do anything which would prevent its success, partly from indignation with the betrayal of Pendleton by the friends of Hendricks, and partly to keep the field clear for Pendleton in 1872, by the nomination of an Eastern man at this time. Obviously, there was only one name with which this could be successfully done; and although it was a bitter pill to nominate the one man who had made Pendleton's nomination impossible, yet common sense pointed out the necessity of such a course, and perhaps comforted the Ohio delegation with the thought that the honor was after all, a barren one. At any rate, the nomination was resolved upon, and the fact was privately communicated to Governor Seymour by Vallandigham. Governor Seymour resisted to the utmost, but in vain. He was assured that his remonstrances would be disregarded, as they were; and no one who witnessed the uproar of enthusiasm with which the Convention received the nomination, and the terrific clamor with which it drowned the candidate's objections, could wonder that he lost courage to resist it. We have ourselves no doubt of his sincerity in declining the nomination. He is sagacious enough to know that he cannot be elected, and yet he will be tormented for months by a natural hope that some lucky chance will give him success—a hope which his reason will always condemn, but cannot banish. The canvass will wear upon his mind, therefore, just as much as if he were ultimately elected, yet will end in disappointment and comparative obscurity. It is no kindness to Horatio Seymour to make him a Presidential candidate, and he knows this as well as we do.

Mr. Seymour cannot be elected, for the simple reason that he will get no votes worth mentioning, except from the regular Democratic party; and the next election is notoriously to be decided by the votes of lukewarm Republicans. But if other reasons were necessary for his defeat, they may be found in the fact (highly creditable to him) that he cannot arouse the enthusiasm of the Western Democracy, who are more interested in effecting a covert repudiation of the national debt than in any other issue of the day. He is the chief of that wing of the party which has all along opposed such schemes. He is well known to be in favor of a return to specie payments. He lives in the midst of a community which would be ruined by national repudiation. The savings banks of this State are alone a guarantee that Horatio Seymour can never consent to a breach of the public faith. His assent to the platform makes no difference. Every repudiator instinctively feels that he can receive no practical aid from the favorite of New York bankers, the intimate friend of Belmont, the relentless opponent of Pendleton.

The nomination of Frank Blair for Vice-President is one of those singular freaks into which the necessities of a party sometimes lead it. A western soldier was wanted for the place; and almost every prominent soldier at the West is in favor of Grant. The ridiculous names of McClernand and Ewing, the only ones mentioned besides that of Blair, show the straits to which the party was reduced. General Blair's military record is respectable, but his political vagaries have made him one of the most uninfluential men in the country. He brings no popular strength whatever to the support of the ticket, and will repel many votes from it.

But although the Democratic ticket is not one that can be elected without some extraordinary change in public sentiment, it does not follow that the Convention has acted very unwisely in its choice, at least so far as the chief nomination is concerned. It is very doubtful whether any other nominee would have come nearer to an election. The Western radical Democrats were in earnest in their threats of opposition to Judge Chase, if nominated. Mr. Pendleton would have lost nearly everything at the East. Mr. Hendricks would not have aroused enthusiasm anywhere. Governor Seymour will have the unanimous and hearty support of his party in the East; he will almost certainly carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and it is not impossible that he may carry Pennsylvania, though we think he will not. The party will come out of the contest unbroken and well organized, with a fair prospect for substantial triumphs in the future.

The loss of New York is a serious affair to the Republican party. It is due entirely to a single cause—the rigid Excise Law of 1866, a law just and proper enough in itself, but too much in advance of the public conscience to be sustained in the State. On the single issue of reconstruction, the State could be carried for Grant as easily as Ohio. On the financial issues it would decide ovewhelmingly for the Chicago platform.

We wonder if there are any Republicans still obtuse enough not to see that the failure of impeachment has been the salvation of the party. With Mr. Wade dealing forth thunder from the White House, anticipating all General Grant's appointments, and dragging down the ticket by his candidacy for the second office; with General Butler as minister to England, and other equally appropriate selections for the leading offices; with the ardor of the venal politicians dampened by their failure to obtain all the places that they hoped for, and that of honorable and unselfish men chilled by the carnival of office-seeking in the midst of a campaign—he must be a sanguine man who believes that the Republican party would have done nearly so well in the election as it will now.

The new constitution having been rejected in Mississippi, and none having been yet framed in Texas, those States cannot participate in the Presidential election. It is probable, also, that Virginia will be excluded, by delay in ratifying the Constitutional amendment. This would reduce the number of electoral votes to 294, or, if Virginia is restored, 304. These will, in our judgment, be divided as follows:—

GRANT.		SEYMOUR.	
Alabama	8	Arkansas	5
Florida	3	California	5
Illinois	16	Connecticut	6
Indiana	13	Delaware	3
Iowa	8	Kentucky	11
Kansas	3	Maryland	7
Louisiana	7	New Jersey	7
Maine	7	New York	33
Massachusetts	12	Oregon	3
Michigan	8	Georgia	9
Minnesota	4	Virginia (if restored)	10
Missouri	11		
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	5		
North Carolina	9		
Ohio	21		
Pennsylvania	26		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	6		
Tennessee	10		
Vermont	5		
West Virginia	5		
Wisconsin	8		
	205		99

Arming the South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the discussion in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, on the question of bringing to an end this session of Congress, Mr. Stokes (radical), of Tennessee, earnestly pleaded against an adjournment until the new authorities of the reconstructed States shall have been provided each with a certain quota of arms proposed for their defense against the Ku-Klux-Klans and the unreconstructed Rebels generally. Said Mr. Stokes:—"My people are expecting every moment that Forrest (Forrest, we believe, is at Long Branch) and his Rebel Democratic crew will commence making war upon them. This is a matter of life and death to us. I am satisfied of the fact that we will need these arms at the South at a very early day. The war cry has gone forth; the rebels say they will rule the country or exterminate the Union colored men, and, for one, I am disposed to meet them." Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was afraid of this thing—afraid that the arms which might be sent down to the toyal negroes would be seized by the rebels.

Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina (one of the new members from the South), was alarmed at this proposition to send arms to his people to be used against each other. "Great God!" he exclaimed, "we cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms. Do nothing to irritate our people, but everything to assuage and heal the excitement. I warn the House if arms are sent there we shall be ruined—we cannot live there. If we need anything in the shape of arms, in God's name send us the army of the United States; but do not arm neighbor against neighbor." This has the ring of good sense and honest conviction. But another Republican member from North Carolina, Mr. Deweese, was not of this way of thinking. Said he:—"Some provision should be made for the governments of the new States and for the protection of their loyal people, otherwise the Rebellion will be reestablished. If Congress adjourn now, before the end of six months the last traces of republican governments in the South will have ceased to exist, and the Ku-Klux Klan, the Rebel, the slaveholding, Copperhead Democratic party will be ruling there as they ruled in 1865." Further, as the skirmishing debate went on, Mr. Deweese declared:—"Under the rule of the Democratic party from 1861 to 1865, every musket, shotgun, and horse-pistol was taken out of the hands of loyal men and put into the hands of Southern sympathizers." But with his fearless war cry of "Come on! come on!" Mr. Deweese, arms or no arms, signified that he was ready for the fray.

From this debate it is evident that the Reconstruction system of Congress has not with their restoration secured peace in the States concerned, that they are in danger of a violent clashing of the two races on the withdrawal of the United States troops, and that the State authorities recognized by Congress in those reconstructed States feel that there is no safety for them if left to shift for themselves. Where lies the difficulty? It is to be found in this Congressional experiment of Southern universal negro suffrage and Rebel white disfranchisement. And where lies the remedy? It may be found in that new amendment of the Constitution, known as article fourteen, restoring to each of the States, South as well as North, all alike, the right to regulate suffrage to suit themselves. Meantime the duty of preserving peace in the States restored devolves, next to the local authorities, upon the President and upon Congress. The members of the two Houses want to get off home, but they cannot trust the President after his late vetoes and proclamations, and they have no time to impeach him, and they are afraid to try this proposed experiment of distributing arms to these State governments. So the two houses have resolved upon a recess till September, and then, if they can find nothing better to do, we may expect to hear something more on another impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The Presidential campaign is very stupid and flat just now, but we shall doubtless have excitement enough before the 3d of November.

The Fourteenth Amendment—Validity of its Ratification.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The opponents of reconstruction are discussing, with a good deal of evident anxiety, the validity of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. Mr. Seward's official notice, conceived in terms suggestive of doubt, gives color and cogency to a denial of the sufficiency of the ratification. Its "ifs" made hypothetical the promulgation of a fact with which the State Department has no proper concern, and probably gave rise to the final and decisive resolution of Congress.

The point most urgently pressed by the Democratic journals relates to the action of New Jersey and Ohio, whose present Legislatures revoked acts of ratification passed by their predecessors. The Congressional resolution embraces both in its enumeration of the States composing "three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union." With these included, twenty-nine States are specified in favor of the amendment—being one more than the number constitutionally required. The question debated is, then, whether New Jersey and Ohio were entitled to cancel the covenant into which they, with other States, had previously entered. Mr. Seward puts it as a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether the resolutions of withdrawal "are not irregular and invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States, or either of them, to the aforesaid amendment." Congress has denied the competency of the Legislatures to annul the ratification they had respectively authorized, and so disposes of Mr. Seward's scepticism. The Democrats, on the contrary, affirm the right of a State to withdraw its consent at any time prior to the completion of ratification by the required three-fourths; and on this ground they insist that New Jersey and Ohio are unlawfully included in the Congressional count. For this reason, they contend that the amendment still lacks constitutional ratification.

The elaborate statements of the *World*, and the learned arguments of other journals predicated on the opinions of Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. G. T. Curtis are wasted in the present state of the question. They are ingenious, and not devoid of plausibility or force, as against a conclusion based upon Mr. Seward's enumeration of ratifying States. If the final adoption depended upon the counting of New Jersey and Ohio, there might be some room for uncertainty in the event of an appeal involving the constitutionality of the action taken by Congress. But the case of those who now assail Congress is defective in an essential particular. It assumes that, with New Jersey and Ohio omitted, the consenting States would be but twenty-seven, or less than three-fourths of the State. To make the list correct, however, Georgia must be included in the list; the ratification by that State having been communicated to Congress by Governor Bullock. Add Georgia, and it will be found that twenty-eight States have ratified the amendment, exclusive of New Jersey and Ohio.

Whatever be the merits of the controversy in regard to the proceedings of these States, it no longer possesses the slightest practical importance. The amendment has acquired validity, with or without their help.

So far as the competency of the newly-organized Governments is concerned, it is idle to cherish the purposes and expectations which the terms of Mr. Johnson's successive proclamations are calculated to encourage. Nothing can possibly be gained by sneers at the authority of Governments which Congress has recognized, or by references to the Southern Legislatures as "the newly-constituted and newly-established bodies, avowing themselves to be, and acting as, the Legislatures," and so forth. They *are* Legislatures, and the Executive has no excuse for doubts or slurs upon the subject. Least of all, can the *World* with any propriety continue to speak of them as "putative Governments," or as "bodies assuming, under such illegal organizations, to be Legislatures;" for that journal has again and again shown that their recognition by Congress destroys the last hope of upsetting them, save by revolution. Their ratification of the amendment, therefore, is as valid as that by New York.

The sensitiveness evinced by the Southern malcontents, and the Democracy generally, in regard to the amendment, is scarcely surprising. Mere acts of Congress they might hope to abrogate, but with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment engrafted on the Constitution, their game is to a large extent estopped. The Wade Hamptons of the South are excluded from power, and the plans of those who project negro disfranchisement are now prostrated by the Constitution itself. The amendment, however, touches Democratic strongholds elsewhere, and furnishes motives to the adoption of liberal views on the suffrage question, which will ultimately gain the mastery. This is true in no mere partisan sense It applies to radical Tennessee and Missouri equally with Democratic Maryland and Kentucky; punishing by a reduction of representative power the denial of suffrage as a consequence of color. The universal application of the amendment vindicates its justice; while its bearing upon the future of Southern and Border State politics explains the reluctance of the Democracy to acknowledge its constitutional efficacy. It is well that on that point room no longer exists for cavil or doubt.

Grant's Last Campaign.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Rebels and their Northern allies are so fond of enlarging upon what they call Grant's "butcheries" in the final campaign of the war, and so resolute in asserting that Lee was never outgeneraled, but simply overborne by a tremendous preponderance of numbers, that we have been at the pains of procuring from the official returns of both armies, now preserved in the Archive Office at Washington, the exact figures, which show the true state of the case, and we beg for them the reader's careful attention. Lee's field return for April 20, 1864, shows a force present for duty of 53,891, exclusive of Longstreet's corps, which joined him a few days later; the field return of Longstreet for March 31, 1864, shows 18,387 for duty; making 72,278 present for duty. These are the returns nearest to the date of the battle of the Wilderness which are in the possession of the Government. The total present, including sick, in arrest, and extra duty men, amount by the same papers to 86,742 in the field with Lee when Grant crossed the Rapidan. The original papers now in the Archive Office, War Department, are signed by both Lee and Longstreet. Lee's return states that Hoke's Division was absent, not reported, at the same date, and Hoke's return shows 5664 enlisted men present for duty, or 7650 officers and men, total present. The Valley district is also returned as not reported.

The field return of the Army of the Potomac for the same date as Lee's, April 20, 1864, shows 72,117 present for duty equipped, besides 9747 cavalry, also present for duty, equipped. Besides these, Burnside's corps joined Grant before the Wilderness. This corps was 19,250 strong, for duty; but from these Ferrero's division, 3095, must be deducted, as it was at this time never allowed to go into battle, being used as guards for the trains. This leaves 16 155 as Burnside's real strength for duty. Adding this and the cavalry force to the strength of the Army of the Potomac makes 98,019 as the utmost limit of Grant's effective force at the Wilderness. It should be remembered that Grant's movements were constantly offensive, through a densely wooded country, and that during every battle of the Wilderness campaign, except the first, Lee fought behind breastworks, an advantage which nearly or quite doubles the strength of the defendants. One other important consideration is that Grant had a supply train sixty miles in length to guard, in a hostile country, while Lee was constantly falling back nearer to his base, and through a region in which every white was his friend.

Grant's losses up to the crossing of the James, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and all the smaller fights between the Rapidan and the James, as reported in the regimental returns on file in the War Office, were 6586 killed, 26,047 wounded, and 6626 missing; total, 39,259. Of the wounded, very many were only slightly hurt, and not absent from duty more than a day or two; and at least 20,000 out of the 26,047 eventually returned to duty; so that Grant's absolute loss, from the Rapidan to the James, was probably not greater than 20,000, officers and men. The missing were, undoubtedly, most of them prisoners. Grant took, during the same time, 10,462 prisoners—at least 4000 more than Lee. There are no other data on which to form estimates of Lee's losses, except that in the Wilderness he was as much exposed as Grant, attacking and being repelled; at Spottsylvania, each attacked in turn, and each was repelled; at Cold Harbor, Grant attacked, but without success. It is, therefore, fair to suppose that Lee's losses were equal to those of Grant. At any rate, Lee suffered so much that he never again assaulted Grant in force during the nine months longer that the war continued.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Lee's army was not recruited to any extent during the last six months of the war, and that he had but a handful of men opposed to Grant in the final campaign from Petersburg to the Appomattox. But Lee's own field returns show that on the 28th of February, 1865, he had 73,349 men present, 59,094 present for duty. This was exclusive of the local militia of Richmond, always put into the trenches in a fight, and several thousand strong, as well as the gunboat crews in the James, who were also put into land fights. Out of these, 27,416 were surrendered and paroled at Appomattox Court House, and 19,079 captured in battle, besides about 3000 more in the assault on Fort Sedgwick. At least 10,000 men were killed or wounded, and 10,000 more deserted on the road from Richmond to Appomattox. These two last numbers, however, cannot be verified, as no report was ever made of the final movements by Lee.

Thus it will be seen that Grant began the campaign with 98,019 effective men, and Lee with 72,278, and that consequently Lee, having all the advantages of position, breastworks, a friendly country, and a short and constantly shortening line of supplies in his favor, was virtually the stronger of the two. The losses during the Wilderness campaign were about equal, not more than 20,000 on each side. And finally, when Lee reached Petersburg, he had more men than were with him at the beginning of the campaign, showing that he had been heavily reinforced. It seems to us this settles the question of Grant's generalship.

Was General Grant a Cotton Speculator?

From the N. Y. World.

We suppose it will not be disputed that when a man consents to be a candidate for the highest office in the Government, he thereby challenges a thorough scrutiny into his public and private character. If he is fit for that great position, his character will command more esteem the better it becomes known; it will be made to shine with new lustre by all the attrition to which it is subjected. But if there be anything in his history which he has an interest in concealing he gives his countrymen a right to know it in all its particulars when he asks them to elevate him to the chief post of honor in the Government.

We find in a Western paper what purports to be a transcript from the records of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. It bears such strong internal marks of genuineness that we cannot doubt that it is truly copied; and if so, it deserves all the prominence which we purpose to give it. If the friends of General Grant can prove it a forgery, we will give equal prominence to the exposure; for, although we deprecate his election, we do not wish to see him degraded. But this matter is too serious to pass unnoticed, and if his friends shall slur over or ignore it, we shall assume that they have no defense to make, and that the alleged facts are true.

In the winter of 1862-3 General Grant was commanding in the most productive cotton region of the Southwest, and it appears from the judicial record, which we will presently insert, that his father, Jesse R. Grant, was at that time a secret partner in a cotton speculation which was transacted within General Grant's military lines. Without investing any capital, this Jesse R. Grant, the father of the General, formed a partnership with a business firm in Cincinnati for procuring cotton within General Grant's military lines, and transporting it thence to the Northern market, and this silent partner was to render services of some kind which would entitle him to one-fourth of the net profits of the adventure, although he supplied no money, and bore no part of the risk of what must have been regarded as a hazardous undertaking. It appears that the service which he stipulated to perform was to procure at the headquarters of General Grant, his son, a permit to buy cotton, and facilities for its transportation. The undertaking proved lucrative. So large an amount of cotton was procured and brought off that the net profits amounted to more than $40,000, and the public would probably have never known anything of the Grant family's complicity, if the firm which furnished the capital had not refused to pay over the stipulated share of the profits. Jesse R. Grant brought a suit in the Cincinnati courts to recover his share, and by this means the facts have come to light. We copy the record as we find it:—

SUPERIOR COURT.

"General Term—Jesse R. Grant vs. Mack Brothers. Judge Hoadly delivered the opinion. The case was reserved from special term on demurrer to the petition. The action was instituted for the settlement of a partnership account.

"The plaintiff avers that in December, 1862, he entered into a partnership with defendants for the purchase of cotton in the military department of U. S. Grant; the condition of the agreement that defendants were to furnish the capital and the men to purchase and ship the cotton, and the plaintiff to procure at headquarters of General Grant a permit to purchase it, secure transportation, and such other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army. The plaintiff was to receive one-fourth share of the net profits of sales after deducting from gross proceeds the necessary expenses. The petition further states that there was a realized profit in the defendant's favor of not less than $40,000, and that they refuse to render an account, or pay the plaintiff his proportion.

"The defendants claim that the plaintiff contributed by his own showing, neither capital nor lawful service to the copartnership, and that their agreement to pay him a share of the profits is, therefore, without sufficient consideration.

"The Court cannot presume that the plaintiff intended to allege that he undertook that which was prohibited by law. His acts and promises may have been illegal, and the partnership one for a forbidden enterprise, but in the absence of an answer so averring, the Court cannot assume it, unless the averments are inconsistent with any other theory.

"The purchase of cotton in the military department commanded by General Grant was illegal unless carried on by permission of the President, obtained through the Treasury Department.

"The plaintiff avers that he was to go to the headquarters of General Grant and procure a permit to purchase cotton. Whether this was expected to be obtained from the General himself, from some member of his staff, or a Treasury agent at headquarters, is not stated. Whether the plaintiff was to procure it as a personal favor, or by the use of personal influence, or in the ordinary mode of business, is not shown. The Court could not presume he was to get his permit from an officer not authorized by law to give it, or that he was to procure it as the reward of personal, political, or other illegitimate influence. They must rather infer that he proposed to solicit and procure a permit in the ordinary and proper way, from a Treasury agent having authority to issue it.

"Again. It is averred that plaintiff was to and did secure transportation. This may have been done by procuring from some quartermaster, or other officer controlling it, the improper and illegal use of Government horses and wagons, or steamboats; or, he may have hired horses and wagons from the people of the country, and secured steamboat transportation in the usual way. The mere fact that he was to secure transportation at the headquarters of General Grant is not decisive.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

"The other item of service, the 'procuring of such other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army,' is open to the same double reading. These facilities, whatever they were, may have been procured by honest or dishonest influences.

"For these reasons, the defense suggested must be presented by answer. The theory that the employment of the plaintiff was to procure the illegal co-operation of the military in a private enterprise must be alleged by sworn answer. If true, it was equally disgraceful to the defendants and the plaintiff, and, if proven, would insure the dismissal of the petition with reprobation to the two parties, upon the principle, among others, *in pari delicto, potior est conditio defendentis.* Demurrer overruled and leave to answer.

"Judge Storer agreed with the other members of the Court on the question of the pleadings, and felt constrained to say that the whole of the trade, as disclosed in this proceeding, was not only disgraceful, but tends directly to disgrace the country. It is the price of blood."

It appears, from the opinion of Judge Hoadly, that the firm of Mack Brothers, the defendants, ground their refusal to pay Jesse R. Grant his one-fourth of the net profits, according to their agreement, on the unlawfulness of the service rendered by their silent partner. The whole Court were of the opinion that such unlawfulness would be a bar to his claim, but they said that the defendants had not proved it by sworn testimony, and gave them an opportunity to adduce such proof. This is the position in which the case stood at the date of these proceedings.

Even if it should turn out that there was a Treasury permit to give a show of legality to this cotton speculation, it must have been procured by the influence or the connivance of General Grant. There was no other man in the army to whom Jesse Grant held such relations as would have made his services in such a transaction worth one-fourth of the net profits. The defendants do not allege that the stipulated service was not rendered, but that it was not lawful. That large quantities of cotton were procured is admitted by Jesse Grant himself by the very fact of his bringing this suit. Now what basis had he for a successful speculation of this kind? What had he to put in as an equivalent for capital? What was it in his power to do to entitle him to one-fourth of the net profits without risking a dollar of his own money, although the enterprise was full of hazard? There can be but one answer; the fund on which he traded was his relationship to General Grant. What the Cincinnati firm agreed to pay him for, was his supposed influence with his son. Their expectations were not disappointed; but failing in that kind of honor which prevails among thieves, they sneaked out of their engagement because the stipulated service was illegal.

This transaction suggests some very painful inquiries. Jesse Grant being self-convicted of trading on his son's influence in one cotton speculation, how can it be known that he has not done the same thing, with equal claims to profit, in many others? As he had an equivalent for capital, he could as easily be a silent partner in twenty such speculations as in one. The extent of his partner's transactions must have been limited by the amount of their capital, or by the amount they were willing to risk. But Jesse Grant, who risked nothing, was under no such limitation in working the rich *placer* which he discovered within the military lines of his son. His other partners may have kept the honor of thieves, so that as little is known of their transactions as would have been known of this one, if the firm of Mack Brothers had stood by their bargain. Jesse Grant long ago gave up the tannery at Galena, and changed his residence to Covington, Kentucky, a convenient point for speculations like the one which has been exposed. It seems that he made no money by this cotton speculation; did he gain the means of retiring from the tanning business by others? Even if Treasury permits were in some cases procured, by whose influence, other than his son's, could Jesse Grant have procured them? What, besides this relationship, could have rendered his services so very valuable that sharp business men deemed it for their interest to pay for them at so high a rate? We look to the Republican press for answers.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 8 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. [illegible]

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.

EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11† 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

In great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 [illegible]p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

6 26t PHILADELPHIA.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, &c.,

11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, July 11, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

SAMUEL B HUEY, Assignee,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 11 m 3t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of HARVEY S. FODELL and ERASMUS KELLY, trading as FODELL & KELLY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BENJAMIN L. TEMPLE, Assignee of said FODELL & KELLY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 28, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 17 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.

Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 27t

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIRES.—The alarm of fire at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday night, was caused by the partial burning of the house No. 817 Arch street, occupied by Dr. J. Lukens, Dentist. The house is of brick, three stories high, the basement of which is undergoing repairs. The fire originated in the office—how, it is not known. On the middle-floor is a fire-proof safe containing some valuables, but this was unharmed. The office furniture, however, was almost ruined. Loss about $1000

—The Coal Oil Works of Mr. William Baldwin, situated at Girard avenue and Thirty-eighth streets, were burned yesterday morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, the machinery and principal parts of the establishment being totally destroyed. The total loss will be about $12,000, upon which there is an insurance of $9000 in New York, New England, and Baltimore companies.

The portion of the works destroyed was the treating house, four large underground oil tanks, a stable, and a considerable quantity of oil in barrels. The still-houses escaped with slight damage, and the office, barrelling house, and cooper and paint shops, together with a large quantity of oil in barrels. Nearly all the empty barrels of the establishment escaped the flames. The crude oil tank, containing twelve hundred barrels of oil, was also saved. Several cars on the railroad siding, containing about six hundred barrels of oil in bulk, were also saved.

—The alarm of fire last night, about half-past 11 o'clock, was caused by the burning of some cotton in the extensive storehouse of T. W. Sloan & Sons, No. 31 South Water street. The fire originated on the first floor, to which it was confined by the timely arrival of the firemen. The flames were discovered by the private watchman, who gave the alarm. Considerable damage was done by water.

—A slight fire occurred on Saturday night at the Bedford Street Mission, Bedford street above Sixth. Loss about $50.

PETROLEUM.—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum:—Barque Geestemunde, for Hamburg, with 128,406 gallons; barque Atlantic, for Hamburg, with 143,181 do.; barque Marco Polo, for Bremen, with 167,402 do.; brig Erie, for Cork, with 60,113 do.; ship Leocadia, for Bremen, with 213,933 do.; ship Germania, for Antwerp, with 243,148 do.; ship Electric, for Hamburg, with 287,839 do.; barque Jenny, for Rotterdam, with 197,401 do.; and ship Neptune, for same port, with 182,692 do.; brig Comery, for Gibraltar, with 98,822; and barque Maria, for Antwerp, with 151,948, making a total of 1,873,975 gallons for the week, and of 19,452,160 do. since the 1st of January. The following vessels are chartered and loading—3 ships, 13 barques, 8 brigs, and 2 schooners.

DROWNING CASES.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the steamboat Shackamaxon ran into a small boat on the Delaware, containing two boys and two girls; one of the girls, named Dora Shafferkatter, eleven years of age, residing at No. 415 Green street, was drowned. The others were rescued. The Coroner was notified.

A man named John Foster, aged forty years, was drowned in the Delaware on Saturday night, while bathing at the lower end of Petty's Island. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, at 1454 Beach street.

ACCIDENTS.—The following named persons, injured on Saturday, were admitted to the Hospital:—Mrs. Catharine Alexander, residing at No. 708 Thompson street, with her hip bone broken by falling down stairs; Daniel Park, a lad, with a dislocated wrist, caused by a fall; Charles McLean, residing at Eighth and Fitzwater, with a bad cut on the head, received during a fight in Sansom street; John McElwee, with a broken leg, by falling between two steamers on the Delaware.

Louis Lavigne was seriously injured on Saturday night by falling on the Trenton Railroad, near Aramingo street. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

HAY MARKET.—During the past week 378 loads of hay and 57 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices:—Prime timothy, per cwt., $1·40 a 1·50; mixed, $1·28 a 1·30; inferior, $1·10 a 1·15; new hay, $1·10 a 1·25. Straw, $1·20 a 130.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Speetz, who was found drowned on Saturday, at Wilson & Gillingham's wharf, near Norris street. The deceased resided at No. 619 Townsend street.

VESSELS IN PORT.—The following vessels were in this port at the close of the past week:—11 steamships, 9 ships, 28 barques, 20 brigs, and 24 schooners.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The Phœnix Hose, Harmony Fire Company, and Independence Engine leave their carriages at the shop for repairs.

—The Kensington Hose Company have decided to retain their ambulance, and have sent it to the shop for repairs.

—The Hand-in-Hand Engine Company will visit York, Pa., next month, by invitation, to participate in a celebration. The Vigilant, of York, will house a new steamer on the occasion.

—The Washington Hose Company received on Saturday evening a set of new bells, to take the place of those broken last month during a disturbance in front of the house.

—The Shiffler Hose Company have elected the following officers:—President, William H. Dankie; Vice President, Benjamin Boyce; Secretary, W. E. Siddons; Assistant Secretary, George T. Lain; Treasurer John Gaston.

—It is probable that the Lyle monument will be placed in Fairmount Park. The location, however, has not yet been determined upon. It would add another attraction to the Park, and induce many strangers to visit Fairmount.

—On Wednesday, the 5th of August, a grand excursion of the Fire Department will take place to Cape May. A handsome silver horn will be awarded to the company selling the highest number of tickets. To the individual fireman selling the most tickets a handsome gold badge, such as are worn by firemen, will be given.

—A new drinking fountain, to be used by our citizens, and for the purpose of supplying clean fresh water to horses, dogs, etc., has just been erected at the junction of Fourth and Wood streets and York avenue, in the middle of the street. This is the work of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who design erecting similar fountains from time to time in eligible locations throughout the city, as the means at their disposition will permit. The fountain just erected will be put in operation to-morrow.

—Though the crops are in fine condition, and grass plenty, yet butter has gone up to 75 cents per pound, and all market goods in proportion. The farmers ask the price but can give no reason for doing so.

—During the past week, 240 dogs, found running at large without muzzles, were captured, and 225 of the number killed.

—Thus far there have been given out 1968 firemen's badges.

THE PRIZE RING.

A "Mill" in Canada Results in Death.

Concerning the fatal encounter in the township of Albion, on Wednesday last, briefly mentioned in another item, we obtain the following more complete account from the Brampton *Times*. The two men, Squires and Taylor, arranged for a prize fight for $20 a side, and the encounter took place in the second concession of the township. Two blows were only given when they clinched, Squires throwing Taylor. One of Taylor's brothers pulled Squires off, and while so doing he (Squires) kicked Taylor on his side, killing him instantly. The crowd, numbering over thirty, then engaged in a general scrimmage, in which several black eyes, bloody noses, broken heads, etc., were received.

After they had expended their wrath upon each other, they turned their attention to Taylor, when they found him cold in death. This of course, created a sensation, the crowd scattering in all directions, leaving scarcely sufficient to carry the deceased home. Taylor was thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Squires is about thirty years old, and also leaves a wife and family. The combatants were farmers in comfortable circumstances, but somewhat given to whisky drinking, which was the cause of the fight, and consequently the tragical end of Taylor. Squires has disappeared, but efforts are being made to discover his whereabouts.

Frank Blair's Revolutionary Letter—A Rebel View of It.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* quotes Gen. Frank Blair's letter to Colonel Brodhead in its issue of the 21st inst., and says:—

"For uttering similar sentiments to the above we have been denounced and called imprudent. Had the above extract appeared in the *Avalanche* as editorial, the political fossils would have raised their hands in holy horror and stigmatized us as a revolutionist. We would have been taunted with the worn-out stereotyped complaint that such imprudent expressions injure the Northern Democracy and the Southern people in the North. But, strange to say, it was the publication of the letter from which we take the above extracts that secured Mr. Blair his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Thus it will be seen that the North is far ahead of the South. They are *ripe for revolution*. They are determined that all the infamous and unconstitutional legislation of radicalism shall be wiped out. The position which General Blair has taken, strong as it is, had been echoed by the Democracy of the North. This fact shows an intensity of feeling against radicalism more bitter than that which exists in the South. In the Senate of the United States, a few days since, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, held up Mr. Blair's letter, and characterized it as a proclamation of law. In reply, the Northern people announce that the Reconstruction acts are illegal, unconstitutional, and void; that they are conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin, and without warrant of law; that they do violence to every vital principle on which our institutions are founded; that they are arbitrary, unjust, and despotic, and that they *shall be wiped out*. The soldiers of the North proclaim that they fought to restore the Union, but that ten States are yet out of the Union, that peace has not been restored, and that tranquility and fraternity can never exist under the Reconstruction acts, and that they are willing to fight for four years longer to secure a restoration of the Union. The fiat has gone forth that the infamous measures which an infamous Congress has adopted, solely to secure the Radical party in power, shall be disregarded, declared unconstitutional, inoperative, and void, and the people restored to those rights and liberties of which they have been robbed. The people of the North begin to learn that there is no appeasing of Radicalism. We hope the political fossils will survive a perusal of Mr. Blair's bold position, and in order to prevent their lavishing their usual censure upon the *Avalanche*, we wish them to distinctly understand that the above extract is not editorial, but the sentiments of the Democracy of the nation."

—Stuart Robson is tickling Brooklyn with his "Captain Crosstree." The other night he was presented with a huge basket of vegetables, attached to which, by colored ribbons, were a pair of fowls, a bundle of cigars, two bottles of Weis beer, and a lobster, the whole costing over $75.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 51	MOON SETS	morn.
SUN SETS	7 21	HIGH WATER	8 26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	July 18
C.ofWashington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 18
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 21
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	July 27
C. of N.York	New York	Liverpool	July 23
Germania	New York	Hamburg	July 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	July 29
America	New York	Bremen	July 30
Taria	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

N. G. brig Theo. Reimers, Misch, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Herald, Wood, Havana, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig Ralston, Scott, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mull, Roxbury, do.
Schr Lochiel, Heskell, Bath, do.
Schr F. A. Hooper, Hooper, Cambridgeport, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, Chelsea, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, Norfolk, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannen, Richmond, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. S. Welden, Bowen, Malden, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, New Bedford, Tyler & Co.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. (not as before).
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Shears, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 10 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Speed, Larkins, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Samuel C. Pedrick.
Schr Luck, Townsend, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr Hattie, Gilchrist, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, from Richmond, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Son.
Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, 6 days from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr C. R. Jackson, Blackman, from Salem.
Schr J. S. Welden, Bowen, from Salem.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Providence.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, from Boston.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mull, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, from New York.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Lynn.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Shears, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 25—6 A. M.—Ships Germania, for Antwerp; Leocadia, for Bremen; barque Jenny, for Rotterdam; brigs Moonlight, for Portland; and Isla, for Barbadoes, all from Philadelphia, went to sea this morning. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, hence for San Blas, which put into Boston June 15 leaky, having repaired, left Boston on Friday to proceed on her voyage.
Barque Ephraim Williams, Hoff, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 23d inst.
Barque Glasgow, Crane, hence, at Cuxhaven 11th instant.
Barque Lady Stanley, Henley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 4th inst.
Barque Addie McAdam, Partridge, hence, at Shields 12th inst. via Havre, and entered out at Newcastle 13th for New York.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, hence, at Genoa 10th instant.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, at Portland 23d inst., from Cardenas.
Brig O. [illegible] Sea, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Brig Alva, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 23d inst.
Schr J. S. Leech, hence for St. Mary's, Ga., was spoken 17th inst., lat. 34 long. 77 22.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 67, Grainer, from Pawtucket, and Alabama, Gardner, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.
Schr Ann English, Phillips, hence for Harwich, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 22d inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at Salem 23d inst.
Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson, and Naiad Queen, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th instant.
Schrs Hiawatha, Newman; Siak, Johnson; and H. Curtis, Richardson, hence, at Newburyport 23d inst.
Schr Mary Price, hence, at Plymouth, Mass., 17th instant.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 24th inst.
Schr J. S. Pierce, Poulson, hence, at Washington, D. C., 24th inst.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Condery, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 23d inst.; was struck by lightning 23d inst., and had topmast split; no other damage.
Schr Albert Field, Petty, hence for Cambridge, at New York 25th inst.
Schr John Shay, Vaughn, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 25th inst.
Schr Laura Bridgman, Hart, hence, at Boston 24th instant.
Schrs John Allen, and Ada A. Jayne, Aldridge, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Steamer Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following buoys have been placed to more fully mark the wreck of the Scotland shoal, viz.:—

A spar buoy, painted black, without a number, about 120 yards seaward of the wreck, in 22 feet of water, to mark the outer limit of the shoal; it must be kept on the port hand by vessels inward bound through the South Bar Channel.

A spar buoy, painted red, without a number, about 250 yards from the wreck, in 18 feet of water, to mark the inshore limit of the shoal; it must be left on the starboard hand by vessels bound inward through the Beach Channel.

The buoys are in line with each other, the wreck main light at Sandy Hook, and Wreck of the Scotland Lightvessel, W.N.W. and E.S.E., per compass.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
A. LUDLOW CASE, Lighthouse Insp. 3d dist.
New York, July 23, 1868.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING N,
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING,
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11] No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth]
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 5 18]

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1]

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf] No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—ENGELKE'S Promenade Concerts every SATURDAY from 4 to 6 P. M. FISCHER'S Ice-cream served in the Foyer. Admission 25c.
Six tickets, $1; 40 tickets, $5. 7 24 wf5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.
Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.
We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.
Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.
This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.
It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOC ITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 R No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.
Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed
On $20 ... TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100 ... FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards ... FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.
We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND
STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE
InsurancE CompanY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679 26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS ... 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12]

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR ... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ... VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR ... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ... SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 3]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR,
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.
Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.
W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. E. Owens,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,
James V. Kirk,
R. C. Worthington,
Wm. R. Cressan,
John Smick,
Edward N. Grattan,
Arthur Maginnis,
Wm. W. Fenner,
Dr. M. McEwen,
Nathan Haines,
Thomas Williams,
Howard A. Mickle,
J. Kemp Bartlett,
Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

Anthony Trollope on Reconstruction.

THE comments of English writers on American affairs, and especially on American politics, are often a ridiculous compound of ignorance and prejudice. Anthony Trollope, who can write a good story, and disentangle with philosophical clearness the complex involvements of a fashionable novel, has been inspired with an ambition to instruct the world in regard to the governmental affairs of this country. His first attempt was made in 1862, in his work on North America, which he began by praising the infamous attack of his mother upon what he terms the "social absurdities" of this country, and by promising that he would follow up the genial task bequeathed from dam to son, by explaining that those alleged absurdities were the "natural result" of the "political arrangements" of the United States. An indication of the feelings with which he regarded this country when he visited it in August, 1861, is given by his statement that he "certainly did think that the Northern States, if wise, would let the Southern States go;" and by his epitome of the views entertained by his countrymen at that period, as he understood them, viz.:—"'These Western cocks have crowed loudly,' we said; '*too loudly for the comfort* of those who live after all at no such great distance from them. It is well that their combs should be clipped. Cocks who crow so loudly are a nuisance. *It might have gone so far that the clipping would become a work necessarily to be done from without.* But it is ten times better for all parties that it should be done from within; and as the cocks are now clipping their own combs, in God's name let them do it, and the whole world will be the quieter." He confesses that this "was not a very noble idea," but that "it was natural enough," and this is no doubt true of the aristocratic classes of England and their toadies. From a critic thus blinded with hereditary hatred, jealousy and prejudice, but little was to be expected. With him the wish that the Union would be destroyed, was father to the thought, and it is therefore not singular that he asserts in the most positive manner that it cannot be perpetuated, referring to this supposed fact, in the true spirit of British selfishness, mainly as a guarantee for the loyalty of Canada. He thus announces our downfall:—"It is becoming evident from the present circumstances of the Union—if it had never been made evident by history before—that different people with different habits living at long distances from each other, cannot well be brought together on equal terms under one government. That noble ambition of the Americans that all the continent, north of the Isthmus, should be united under one flag, has already been thrown from its saddle. *The North and South are virtually separated, and the day will come in which the West also will secede.* As population increases and trades arise peculiar to those different climates, the interests of the people will differ, and a new secession will take place beneficial alike to both parties." We reproduce these extracts rather to show Mr. Trollope's animus and his folly than for any other purpose. It is scarcely necessary to direct attention to the signal failure of his predictions. Not only has the South been reconquered and the West identified in feeling and interest with the Atlantic States more thoroughly than ever, but new acquisitions have been made to the far northwest, and if "the noble ambition" to control the whole continent of North America remains ungratified it is only because the people feel that it is better and wiser to wait until the pears are fully ripe than to snatch them prematurely from the tree. The Fenians could give us Canada any moment that we chose to bid them unloose their dogs of war, and Mexico can be gobbled up whenever we are prepared to digest her haciendas and silver mines.

Notwithstanding the amusing failure of Mr. Trollope's first attempt to cast the horoscope of America, his late visit to Washington as an agent of the postal department of the British Government has incited him to a second effort, which was contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and republished in the TELEGRAPH a few days ago. It is perfectly natural that a man who thought the Government should have tamely surrendered to the demands of the Rebels at the outset, but who, nevertheless, rejoiced in the contest between the North and South because the combatants were being mutually weakened, and who considered the success of secession a mere question of time, should now denounce the Congressional policy of reconstruction. With all his folly and mistakes, Mr. Trollope is at least consistent in his antagonism to the true interests of the American people. It is scarcely necessary to analyze in detail his new series of misrepresentations, absurdities, and predictions. He reproduces in a condensed and distorted form the ideas prevailing among the followers of Andrew Johnson, with whom he was naturally thrown in contact by his official duties at South by post, which is on its face an evident Washington. He begins by asserting that the new Southern Constitutions were sent to the falsehood. It is well known that the mos ed debates have sprung up in all the n Constitutional Conventions, that after question has been earnestly mly discussed, and that in several instances at least, provisions have been inserted which did not meet the approval of the main body of the Republican leaders at Washington. But the great crime, in the judgment of Mr. Trollope, is that in the Southern States "all men shall hereafter vote alike," and that "white men and black men shall be the same for all practical purposes." In abolishing the distinctions of color the new Southern Constitutions have only followed a British example. Mr. Trollope will look in vain in the statute books of his country for any proscription based on color. Great Britain has proscribed men for almost every other imaginable reason, and especially for religion and poverty, but never for color. In her West India Islands the rich black man votes, while the poor white man is denied the right of suffrage, and the same general rule holds good in England. The Southern States, therefore, deviated from the British example only in the particular that the North have violated it, by authorizing all men to vote, and the tendency of British progress is in the same direction of extending the franchise to all classes. Mr. Trollope in arguing that "a negro is not fitted to exercise political power amidst a community of white men" must obtain the assent of his countrymen to this doctrine before he can expect Congress to receive it as the authorized judgment of our loving British cousins. They have been reproaching us as a nation for many years, because we did not treat the negro as "a man and a brother," and worthless as their advice has proved hitherto, it will sink still lower in our esteem if we are to be reproached for following it. Two of the reasons given by Mr. Trollope for denying to the negro the right of suffrage are contradictory, viz.:—First. That "he will always do as some white man shall instruct him;" and second, that "there will, in those Southern States, be a war of races," growing out of "hatred from the white man to the poor, timid, incapable, unconscious negro." If the English critic had studied with due care the profound teachings of that eminent professor of pro-slavery philosophy, Petroleum V. Nasby, he would have seen that it is scarcely prudent to allege in a single letter that the negroes will become, in a political sense, the subservient slaves of their old masters, and also that, notwithstanding their amiability, the white race will nevertheless cruelly destroy them. If this be, indeed, true, our sympathies for the men whom Mr. Trollope thinks deserve the most polite and generous consideration—the "late Southern slave-owners" will be much weakened. He contends that "never has there been a more terrible condition imposed upon a free people" than that imposed upon these plantation lords. If his assertion were true, it might well be asked what people in the world ever so richly deserved condign punishment. But it is not true. For an offense which any other nation would have punished by wholesale executions and confiscations the magnanimous American people have been content to say, "You shall let your bondmen go free, and they shall hereafter share with you the political power you have so shamefully abused, and which you are only capable of exercising in an unjust and traitorous manner." Justice would have exacted far more rigorous terms. Mercy could not have asked better treatment for the baffled foes of the Republic.

The Evils of the "Previous Question."

THERE is a custom at present exceedingly prevalent in the House of Representatives at Washington, for which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is to a great extent responsible, and which we cannot but view as extremely injurious to well digested legislation. We refer to the custom of constantly moving the previous question in the introduction of every important measure. There has been much said already in regard to the injurious effects of this motion, but as it has generally come from partizan motives and been the offspring rather of partizan anger than of deliberate conviction, it has had little effect. Laying aside all partizanship, and speaking as if the motion was viewed from the standpoint of the public good—that standpoint from which all such should be viewed—we must sincerely deplore its existence. The arbitrary power thus lodged in the possession of a mere majority seems to us altogether incompatible with the spirit of free legislation. We send our ablest men to Congress that they may by mutual consultation and advice perfect for us laws which will most redound to the benefit of the people of the whole United States. A law which will deals justly with all sections can only be framed by the mutual consent of the representatives of all these sections. To confer, discuss, modify, and amend are the most important duties of a legislator. When, however, every proposed measure is hurried through without amendment or debate, the primary object of the assemblage of Congress degenerates into a farce. No longer does the House pass laws. A sub-committee composed probably of three or four members concocts a law. They only scan its provisions. They all all view the effects it will produce. As soon as it is prepared so as to meet their approval the chairman introduces it, and takes to himself an hour to explain its provisions. This hour he may, through courtesy, apportion out into five minutes speeches, and at its expiration he moves the previous question. In what attitude are the members thus placed? They may be in favor of the law, but opposed to some of its special provisions. They have no chance to get it amended so as to meet their views. They must either vote against the bill and with the opposition, thus severing, to a great extent, their party friendship, or else they must support it with the obnoxious provisions. By this course many of the crude, ill-digested, and frequently ill-advised laws in our statute books become forced upon the country. Members know they are wrong in many of their provisions; they know them to be unauthorized by the exigencies of the case, yet they vote for them rather than risk their party standing. By this means the whip is laid over the shoulders of the representatives, and they are driven to support measures which cannot receive the sanction of their reason.

We know the arguments which are continually made use of to support the previous question. We are told that without it a factious minority could delay legislation to the great detriment of the public good. Next, the wheels of Government could be brought to a stand-still, and gerrymandering tricks succeed in defeating appropriate measures. This may be true, but there are other means of correcting the evil than by means of the gag-law. There is no such thing in the House of Commons of Great Britain. It is composed of nearly seven hundred members, yet the absence of the previous question is not found to prevent the accomplishment of business.

They have there a very summary, and to our minds, a very efficient way of ridding themselves of talkers against time. The members, when bored, stamp the obnoxious speaker down. They shuffle their feet and make noises of various kinds, which, if not a very dignified manner of silencing a bore, is at least one which generally meets with success. In the Senate no such rule exists. There is no previous question, no checking of debate allowed them, yet we find all to work well. We cannot, therefore, deem it necessary, and if it is so it is undoubtedly most pernicious. For its frequent use we have to thank, as we have said, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. He has introduced it in a proposition never before known, and has carried it to such an excess as to make it a crying evil. We hope that the thinking members of the House will unite together, will rise above the mere considerations of temporary party expediency, and prevent the continuance of this evil custom. It checks debate, annihilates oratory, and causes the application of immature legislation, which does much public harm.

An Issue to be Remembered.

IT is well for the leaders of the Republican party, be they writers or speakers, to constantly impress on the minds of the people of the United States that the real issue of this campaign is whether or not the present Governments of the reconstructed States shall or shall not continue. The issue has been fairly stated by General Blair, and adopted by the Democratic Convention. It is clearly and distinctly set forth. If we are defeated in November, the present reconstructed States are to be overturned, if needs be, by the point of the bayonet. If we are defeated this fall, there will be a terrible storm of revolution, which will sweep over all the Southern States, and endanger the peace of the entire country.

WHAT THE ARMY HAS DONE.—The *Army and Navy Journal*—which belongs to no party, and whose candor and sound judgment is well-known—closes an article on the speedy withdrawal of the army from the South, as follows:—"Before the army assumed control, neither life nor property was secure at the South. Riots devastated large cities like New Orleans and Memphis. Bands of so-called 'Regulators' hunted down the helpless, and burned the dwellings of the defenseless in Tennessee and Kentucky. A fierce antipathy everywhere menaced a war of races. The South was convulsed with dissensions. But, during the last twelve months all has been changed. The steady hand of military authority has kept society from chaos, preserved the dignity and majesty of the Government, and awarded to liberty the protection of the law. Indeed, it is hardly conceivable that so terrible a civil war could more tranquilly end, and martial law more quietly give way to civil sway."

SIGNIFICANT.—The Chicago *Journal* says:—"One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National Convention has not yet been mentioned in public, namely, that every delegate in that Convention from the Southern States was a secessionist. Not one of the entire number had been a loyal man during the war. We presume it is also true that there is not a man in the South, white or black, who was loyal to the Union during the war, who will support Seymour and Blair. At all events, there is not a solitary Southern rebel, or Northern sympathizer with the rebels, who is not for that ticket."

"SUNSET" COX, sometime of Ohio, and now of New York city, has discovered a new claim of the Democratic party to the support of the people—as being the great religious party of the day. He claimed, in his last speech, that "the Democratic party was the one which had in it the principle of Jesus Christ, the law of kindness; it was the party of magnanimity and forbearance. There was but one Christian sentiment in the country to day, and that was to be found incarnate in the Democratic party." This is about as good a joke as designating modern Seymour Democracy "opposition to tyranny."

ABOLITION DOCTRINE.—A Democrat, while hearing the Declaration of American Independence read at the Fourth of July celebration, at Ridgeville, Indiana, where it recites that "all men are created free, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," turned upon his heel and walked away, muttering that he "would not listen to any such —— abolition speech as that!"

JOHN BELL, says an exchange, wants to live to see Horatio Seymour President. We thought John was already dead, but as he is not, we do not object to his living forever. If his wishes are gratified he will have a remarkably long lease of life.

DEMOCRACY.

Pendleton and Pugh in a Sarcastic Vein.

The Democracy held an immense ratification meeting at Cincinnati, Friday evening, July 24, at which Mr. Pendleton authoritatively expounded the Democratic platform, and the position of the Democratic party on financial questions, not entirely agreeing with the New York *World* in his views. Touching the financial question Mr. Pendleton said:—

> And have you been better satisfied with the management of the finances and taxation? The whole scope of the financial policy of the Republican party is to compel the payment of the public debt in coin, and so to reduce the currency as that the coin will be most difficult to get, and most valuable to possess. Its whole taxation policy is to subordinate labor to capital, and the agricultural laborers of the West to the manufacturers of the East. There are outstanding to-day about $1,700,000,000 in five-twenty bonds. They are payable in legal-tender notes. The law says so; the bond says so; Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, said so; Senator Sherman says so; Senator Morton says so; General Schenck says so; the funding bill of the Senate says so, the funding bill of the House says so, for both propose to pay in legal-tender the bonds which are not surrendered for long bonds at a less interest; the Democratic Conventions in Ohio and Indiana, and Illinois and Pennsylvania and every other Western State say so; the National Convention which sat at New York by a unanimous vote said so. Yet the Republican party, in the face of this concurrent testimony, asserts that these bonds shall be paid in gold; and thus at present rates adds seven hundred millions to the public debt. I know the Republican Convention gave out an uncertain sound, but their speakers and newspapers have interpreted it and given it a meaning here. The Government said we will issue legal-tender notes; we will put them in circulation; we will take them for taxes; we will require everybody to take them for debts; we can buy with them every thing we need; we will need a great many; we will offer large inducements to get them; we will issue our bonds bearing six per cent. interest in gold; we will sell them at par in legal tender; we will give them five years at least to run—twenty years if our necessity requires—as long as they do run they shall pay six per cent. interest in gold. Greenbacks depreciated largely. Gold stood at 150, 200, 300. The capitalist said we will buy these bonds at fifty cents on the dollar. They will pay us twelve per cent. interest in gold. They are free from taxation. They will not be redeemed, at least, for five years. That will give sixty per cent. of the whole amount in five years. They will not be redeemed until the war is over, then greenbacks will be more valuable. If gold stands at 140 per cent. when we are paid, we will be very well content. So the capitalist took $50 in gold, and with it bought a $100 bond. He received six dollars a year interest. He had it five years, and has received $30 in gold. If he is paid $100 in greenbacks to-day, he can replace his original investment of $50 with $71 in gold. Twelve per cent. interest in gold and an increase of the capital nearly 50 per cent. Is that very hard on the bondholder, or a very silly bargain? Suppose you reduce the interest to four per cent. and extend the principal for forty years. If your debt should be $2,500,000,000, you would pay $100,000,000 a year. At the end of forty years you would have paid nearly double your debt, and yet have the whole of your principal yet to be discharged in gold. Why are our streets empty? Why have our public and private improvements been curtailed? Why have rents fallen, failures taken place, and why among laborers, especially, this cry of hard times and difficulty in supporting their families? Simply because our friends insist on curtailing the currency, and thus knocking down all prices. In this way the gold interest is made more and more valuable. Gentlemen, are you satisfied with this policy? (Voices, "No! no!")

The Hon. George E. Pugh was also sarcastic on the *World*. Said he:—"If any man has come here to-night expecting to hear me abuse General Grant, I tell him that he is mistaken in the person. I don't abuse him; I shall give him all the honor, and great honor it is which he deserves; and if it were a question of giving him honor, the most devoted of his political supporters should not be ahead of me." By far the greater part of both Mr. Pendleton's and Mr. Pugh's remarks were devoted to the repudiation question, showing that this is the live issue in the West.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24§

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 27, at 8 o'clock, for business. All interested are invited to attend, at Club Room, northeast corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.
EDWIN H. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 1t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.
THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD,
5 28tO1 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st 1868 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York, or No. 206 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.
7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
31m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AS THE NIGHTINGALE'S WARBLING transcends all the other music of the grove, so Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO" excels all floral perfumes. The fragrance of Eve's bower in Eden, decked with the first roses that ever bloomed, could not have been richer or purer than the scent of this bewitching extract. Sold by all druggists. 1t

HALL YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by the returned delegates from the recent International Convention at Detroit.

The public are invited. 7 25 2t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.
7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
7 24 8t Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
7 25 No. 602 ARCH Street.

THE AMERICAN
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.
Having by special subscription disposed of
2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock,
Thereby securing to its Treasury
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Now offers to the Public,
AT PAR ($100 PER SHARE),
One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock
STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that mineral being the essential ingredient in its production. It now owns 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 9000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office,
No. 15 South Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

All communications by mail will receive prompt attention.
By order of the Board,
W. R. PHELPS,
7 27 mw13t4p TREASURER.

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.
SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for Gentlemen only, at No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 7 25 6t

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mw13m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

CLOTHING.

OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC
ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by its name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANDRAKMESOPOTAMIABARRAQUITCHSMAYER, who has also invented several other acids and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to sell by his own name.

We hav'nt any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bite a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do intend to keep on hand—
ELEGANT ALPACA COATS,
FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS,
LUSTROUS WHITE COATS,
SNOWY WHITE VESTS,
RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

Together with a complete assortment of thin goods, satisfactory to everybody, both as to style and price, and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
7 25 ecd5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry, Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Daskyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tt HARRISBURG, Pa.

SEA-BATHING.
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had if applied for immediately.
R. R. THOMPSON,
PROPRIETOR.
Music by Carl Sentz's Band. 7 22 6t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 §

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 8 §

DISASTER.

Fall of an Elevator in Boston—Three Men Killed.

The Boston *Post* of the 25th says:—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening three of the employes on duty at Oxnard's large sugar refinery, Nos. 241, 243, 245, and 247 Broad street, were engaged in hoisting the elevator, which weighs about four thousand pounds, to which was attached an iron wagon containing some five hundred pounds of sugar. The men stood upon the broad platform of the elevator, reposing quietly against the sides of the wagon as it was slowly being raised to the upper story of the building, which is eight stories high. Everything in connection with the gearing and other appliances of the elevator seemed to work smoothly. It had been carefully examined by the engineer in the morning as usual, and pronounced all right. It had been in almost constant use during the day, with no indications that anything was wrong or unsafe, and so far as man was able to discern, life upon its platform was just as secure as in any other part of the building. Smoothly and safely the elevator had ascended to within a few feet of the attic story, when suddenly and without the slightest warning, the ropes gave way and the massive, heavy framework of wood and iron, with its human freight was precipitated from the attic to the cellar, where it struck with a tremendous crash. The terrible noise spread fear and dismay through the entire building, every one seeming to know, as if by instinct, that a terrible calamity had befallen some of their associates. Rushing quickly to the scene of the disaster they there witnessed a horrid and most heart-rending spectacle. Michael Donovan and Antoine Taylor lay quietly amid the wreck of timber and iron in the cold embrace of death, while Kritz Kasting was writhing and groaning in the most terrible agony, his neck and limbs being fearfully mangled, while his lower intestines were protruding some eight or nine inches from his stomach. As speedily as possible the dead and the dying were removed from the debris and their bodies laid side by side on the lower floor of the refinery, which was thick with the slimy accumulations of molasses and sugar. The last spectacle was fearfully horrible to the employes of the establishment, who gathered around to look upon the dead bodies and witness the dying agonies of their companion who but a moment before was well and strong as themselves. The faces of Donovan and Taylor were calm and placid, and gave no evidence that they had met with a violent death, while the set eyes and clenched jaws, and heavy, violent breathings of Kasting told their own story of suffering and agony, that could only be relieved by death, which came quickly, the poor sufferer surviving only about thirty minutes. All three of the men had been for a long time employed at the refinery, and were steady and industrious laborers. Michael Donovan resided in Purchase street, and leaves a wife and two children; Antoine Taylor, the next victim, also leaves a wife and children, who reside in Hanover street; and Kritz Kasting, the last of these unfortunate men, lived in South Boston, where a young wife is left to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Murder of Two Boatmen at Mound City, Illinois.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of July 23 says:—

By private letter, written by Mrs. David Southwick to a friend in this city, we learn that a horrible double murder was committed on a flatboat at Mound City, Illinois, on Sunday night last, whereby two New Albanians, David Southwick and Asa Hodge, were murdered in cold blood by an acquaintance named Rufus Adamson, also a resident of this city. From all we could glean from the letter, it seems that Adamson came on board the flatboat on the night in question, and stabbed Southwick in the neck, killing him while he was asleep. The monster then turned upon Hodge, who was knocked in the head, and his body thrown overboard.

After the commission of the crime Adamson threatened Mrs. Southwick with instant death if she gave the alarm, and jumping into a skiff made his escape. What could have been the motive of the murderer, unless it was for the purpose of robbery, we are as yet unable to learn, as the information given by the letter is quite brief.

The victims and perpetrator of this terrible tragedy are well known in this city. Southwick was a striker on the river, but devoted a great deal of his time to fishing. He, with his family, were living in a flatboat at the time of the murder, and we presume he was catching fish for the Cairo market. Asa Hodge is a well known painter, and has been living with his family at Cairo for some time past. As he was seen painting on the Belle Lee and other boats at Mound City, a few weeks ago, it is supposed that he was boarding on the flatboat with Southwick's family for convenience, both being well acquainted, in fact they were raised together in this city. Adamson also boarded with Southwick, he having been engaged at some kind of work at Mound City. His father, Alexander Adamson, lives here, and is a very worthy citizen. His boy Rufus is wild and said to be desperately wicked at heart. During the war he was a private in the Sixty-sixth Indiana regiment, and served a good part of his term in the guard house. For the past few years he has been working about the rolling mills here, and on steamboats as a laborer. He is about twenty years of age, short, and heavy set.

SINGULAR.

A Young Bride Spirited Away and Immured in a Lunatic Asylum.

A singular case came on Saturday before Judge Bedle, at the Hoboken County Court House, Hudson City, New Jersey. It was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to deliver from the custody of the Governors of Trenton Lunatic Asylum, a Mrs. Merrit, now confined in that institution. From the affidavits made by the applicant and others, it would appear that on the 4th of July last, Colonel H. D. Merrit, of Hudson City, was married to Mrs. Frances M. J. Morton, widow of the late William Morton.

She continued to reside with her husband at her own residence, near Mauwah, in the county of Bergen, until the 9th of July. Early in the morning of that day, her brother, Edward Livingston Price, of Newark, a lawyer, and member of the last Legislature, went to her house, and sent word that he wished to see her down stairs. She went down, leaving her husband in the room. Her brother, who had a carriage in readiness, put her in it against her consent, and had her taken to the Bergen County Poor House, where she was locked up until the 17th. She was then taken to Hackensack, before a jury, summoned by commission, appointed by the Chancellor, in pursuance of a petition filed on the 10th of July. Without friends, or any one to appear for her to contradict the statements as to her insanity, she was found to be insane, and on the morning of the 18th of July was taken by her brother and confined in the Lunatic Asylum of Trenton. From the time she was taken from the house until her confinement in the Asylum, her husband was unable to discover her whereabouts, and it was only a few days ago he learned from a gentleman in Jersey City that she had been placed in an asylum. Immediately on becoming acquainted with this, he applied through his counsel, Senator Winfield, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was allowed by his Honor, Judge Bedle, returnable yesterday morning. The matter duly came before the Court. Dr. Buttolph, Superintendent of the Asylum, returned that Mrs. Merritt was placed in his custody by her brother, Mr. Price. Mr. E. L. Price asked for a postponement for four weeks, and asserted that the adjournment would cause no inconvenience. The lady, he said, was properly cared for. The members of her own family had declared she was insane; a jury had so found, and the husband would have been notified had it been known where he then was. The case was adjourned.

—An Illinois farmer discovered a melodramatic robber's den on his land the other day, with trap-door covered with sod, elegant stolen furniture inside and much plunder.

POLITICAL.

—Whatever the Republicans of other States may be doing, the Republicans of Indiana can surely not be charged with lukewarmness and inactivity. Satisfied as they are that they will elect their State ticket, in October, by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, and that they will give Grant and Colfax, in November, a larger majority than the Republicans have yet obtained in Indiana, they proceed with the same energy and painstaking deliberation as though the issue were extremely doubtful, and as though their Democratic adversaries would contest every inch of ground.

—George Wilkes makes the following offer:—"We have a little money left, notwithstanding our impeachment losses, and stand ready to start anew with a few thousands on General Grant against Seymour for the next President. By way of making a distinct offer, we will begin with $5000. We will double this offer if required, and go even a little further if pressed hard. Who speaks?"

—The Pittsburg *Post* (Democratic) referring to Blair's revolutionary letter, says:—"General Blair's doctrine on this subject is the doctrine of the Democratic party. He has expressed it forcibly; but others have advocated the same thing, and it is in accordance with true wisdom and sound policy."

—The Charleston *Mercury* says:—"The next Presidential election will, in all probability, settle the political destiny, not only of the Southern, but of the United States, for the next half century."

—Brick Pomeroy having established a branch office of the Lacrosse *Democrat* under the rooms occupied by the *Sun*, in New York, a cotemporary remarks that "it is, without doubt, the meanest thing under the sun."

—There is talk in Columbus, Ohio, among Democrats, of running a Republican for Congress in Shellabarger's district, on an independent ticket.

—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* calls upon its Democratic friends to "fling out the flag of purest white." We hardly expected a flag of truce yet.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—All kinds, styles, and sizes Mens' Youth's, Boys', and Children's ready-made equal to custom work in style, fit, and make; also, a fine assortment of selected styles of pieces of goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE.—There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to CURE it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parleying with its symptoms.

The only way to get rid of the demon is to endow the stomach with sufficient strength to *cast it out and keep it out*. Impart permanent energy to the digestive organs with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and the object is accomplished. This powerful vegetable remedy is not a mere stimulant. It does not brace up the gastric machinery for an hour or two, leaving it when the temporary excitement has passed off, in a worse state than before. Such is the effect of the ordinary alcoholic nostrums. They keep the stomach in a perpetual see-saw between unnatural activity and utter relaxation. Not so the BITTERS. Medicated with the finest tonic, alterative, and anti-bilious extracts, they permanently reinforce and continuously regulate the assimilating organs. Such is the experience of tens of thousands. At this debilitating season of the year, when the solvent principle of the gastric juice is weakened by a constant drain of the animal fluids through the pores, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an article of prime necessity for the weak. To neglect the use of a tonic and alterative, so wonderfully efficacious and entirely harmless, is simply to forego the blessings of health and vigor, and voluntarily accept feebleness and discomfort in their stead.

ENCKE'S comet is due, and the star-gazers are turning their telescopes to the skies in the hope of discovering the presence of the expected visitor. It is interesting chiefly for performing its revolution within the boundaries of the solar system for the comparatively short period within which its revolution takes place, and for the reason that we know more about it than we do of those vast etherial creations which visit our system and then rush off into space. When the interest in comets equals that which the public have in Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House under the Continental, people will know more about them.

BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.—The wonderful cures of these diseases, by using the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, are worthy the attention of all who suffer from these complaints as this water acts directly on the mucous surfaces with astonishing curative power. The same may be said of rheumatism and kidney diseases, including debility and prostration of the vital powers from mental and physical excesses.

Pamphlets giving reliable statements of well-known citizens and physicians can be had at any of the druggists' stores, where the water is for sale.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE TRIALS OF LIFE.—What shall I do? I am so debilitated that I cannot attend to my ordinary duties. Try Speer's 'Standard Wine Bitters." They are unexcelled, and will act favorably on all the functions of your system, and restore them to vigorous action. They are simply Speer's Wine, without medication, except by such herbs and roots as Physicians use daily.

Sold by Frederick Brown, Johnston, Holloway & Co., and by other Druggists.

IT IS ALTOGETHER wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS,
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

WANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE. The HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South FOURTH Street. [7 24 fmw6t*

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5t

MARRIED.

CONWAY—MASON.—June 10, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOHN H. CONWAY to Mrs. MARY H. MASON, both of this city.

HILTON—DARLINGTON.—On the 22d instant, at the Bingham House, Philadelphia by Rev. J. Y. Bork, Mr. WILLIAM W. HILTON to Miss HANNAH J. DARLINGTON all of Chester county.

DIED.

BRAITHWAITE.—On the 24th instant, MARY BRAITHWAITE, daughter of Frederick and Mary Braithwaite, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from her parents' residence, No. 419 Marriott street. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

CHAMBERS.—On Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C Cook, No. 2017 Evergreen street, ELIZA ANN CHAMBERS, wife of James Chambers, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DICKINSON.—On the 24th instant, of neuralgia of the heart, JOHN DICKINSON, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, and Last Man Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, South Camden, on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

FAHY.—On the 26th instant, MARY F. FAHY, daughter of Catherine and the late Thomas Fahy, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 6 Levant street, above Spruce street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HALLOWELL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, CRESSON, youngest son of Joshua L. and Sarah C. Hallowell, in the 8th year of his age. **

HAVERSTICK.—On the evening of the 25th instant, CATHARINE HAVERSTICK, relict of William Haverstick, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 912 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday morning, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

KYLE.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, GEORGE KYLE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Daniel McClain, No. 1435 Howard street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

McVEIGH.—At Elwyn, near Burlington, N. J., JOHN WHITEMAN, infant son of H. T. and Eliza A. McVeigh, aged about 8 months. **

TAYLOR.—At the residence of his son J. Gardiner Taylor, near Riverton, N. J., on the morning of the 24th instant, EDWARD TAYLOR, in his 77th year.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice; to meet at his late residence, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Fourth-day, the 29th instant: also at Friends' Meeting House, in Burlington, at 11 o'clock A. M., where the interment will take place. The funeral will proceed to Burlington by the railroad line leaving Walnut street, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M. •

TULL.—On the 26th instant, JAMES LINCOLN TULL, son of Charles P. and Mary E. Tull, aged 4 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents East Chelton avenue, Germantown, on Tuesday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE
JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
78 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street,
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5t* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 tfrp PHILADELPH

STUBBS' XX
FOR
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS
Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
710 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
61tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

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THE COMING ECLIPSE.

There is to occur this year, on the 17th of August, one of the most imposing solar eclipses that an observer on this earth is in a position to behold. Remarkable phenomena of the kind have happened before, and will happen again; but this one possesses a special interest. There are partial eclipses and total eclipses; in some the totality lasts but a very few seconds, and the spectator has small time to study the startling phenomena that the occasion manifests; in others, however, the obscuration endures for several minutes, and good opportunity is afforded for observing and recording the attendant appearances. Now, in the eclipse in question the sun will be hidden for more than six minutes, nearly the maximum possible interval, and the astronomers are on the *qui vive* with preparations for making the best use of this time in settling moot questions now existing, and in gleaning new facts for the advancement of their comprehensive science.

One unfortunate circumstance is that the spectacle can only be witnessed in situations far removed from the great centres of European civilization; for the shadow path of the moon passes over India, the Malay Peninsula, and the Oriental Islands. But this has not deterred the *savans* from their search after knowledge; India, at all events, offers a vantage ground for the observers, which ample preparations have been made to occupy. Schemes have been discussed, expensive instruments have been made, and eyes and hands carefully trained to use them; and well-equipped expeditions have been fitted out. Learned societies have given their brains, and governments their moneys, and all that far-sight and foresight can do has been done to make the event a fruitful one to science; for it may be centuries ere an eclipse of such magnitude will occur again.

In times when minds were dull and uninquiring, and when eyes had no telescopes to aid them in prying into the half-revealed secrets of nature, a solar eclipse was a thing to be wondered at, frightened at, and passed over. The five years' war between the Medes and Lydians was brought to a close by an eclipse, which so scared the rival armies that they made peace. The fears engendered by such a turning of day into night lasted for centuries, for William of Malmesbury relates of an eclipse that occurred in 1140, that persons while sitting at their meals were so frightened by the sudden darkness, that they ran out from their houses, fearing that the ancient chaos was about to return; and later historians tell of similar effects. The vague and awe-inspired accounts that were in former times given of those phenomena gave way to others having some pretensions to fulness and precision, about the commencement of the last century; probably the first well observed eclipse was one which took place on the 12th of May, 1706. But the telescopes of that time were poor tools, and the records refer chiefly to such effects as were visible to the unaided eye. In the sky the planets near the sun and the brighter stars were seen, and the phenomenon known as the *corona*, which had been noted by previous observers, and of which we shall have more to say presently, was prominently visible. On the earth the recorded effects were those which are always seen and felt on such occasions. The bats flew as at night; the fowls betook themselves to rest; the singing birds silenced their notes; the laboring animals stood still; inanimate nature assumed a cadaverous aspect; animate nature was appalled. The depressing influence of the unnatural darkness caused by a total eclipse has been remarked and commented upon by every observer down to the last occasion of witnessing it. It is a darkness to be felt; a gloom that brings 'a silence deep as death," and makes

"The boldest hold his breath for a time."

Arago tells of a poor shepherd child that cried and called for help at the total phase of the eclipse of 1842; but children of larger growth have felt a thrill of horror run through them when the last beams of a meridian sun have been suddenly extinguished, and a livid black pall has descended upon the face of the earth. The same observer describes in graphic language how a crowd of twenty thousand people, including a body of soldiers, was affected on the same occasion. During the progress of the eclipse all had been excitement and lively curiosity. But when the sudden darkness came, "the phenomenon in its magnificence triumphed over the petulance of youth, over the levity which certain persons assume as a sign of superiority, over the noisy indifference of which soldiers usually make profession. A profound stillness reigned in the air; the birds ceased to sing." The English Royal Astronomer, Halley, in relating the effects of the eclipse of 1715, passed over the concern, observable in all kinds of birds, animals, and fishes, as a consequence too obvious to be noticed when even he and others could not escape from a sense of horror; and cool, experienced observers, knowing what to expect, have been awe-stricken at the coming on of the unearthly gloom. For the darkening is not like that of night; although it is nearly as intense, it is of far different character. The sky assumes a purple black color, and appears to fall upon the earth; the atmosphere and terrestrial objects take a strange tint that some have described as a livid yellow' others as dark green, others as an olive hue.

Mrs. Airy, who observed with her husband at Tourin, 1842, said that the effect was like that produced by looking at a landscape through very dark greenish glass. Of several explanations which have been offered to account for this apparent change of color, that which refers it to physiological causes is the most plausible. This theory attributes the effect to contrast; the change from one state of illumination to another is very sudden, and the duration of the darkness is too short to allow the eye to recognize the specific hue of colored objects. It may be that during an eclipse of long totality, like that which is coming, the optic nerves may have time to recover from the sudden shock caused by the instantaneous darkening, and towards the end of the obscuration may see objects as under an ordinary twilight aspect. This is a point to be determined.

Glancing from earth to heaven, the most palpable peculiarity in a total solar eclipse is the halo of white phosphorescent light that entirely surrounds the black disc of the moon. Halley aptly pictured this feature to the popular eye by comparing it to the radiating appearance with which painters surround the heads of saints. The historians of the ante-Christian era who were fortunate enough to behold solar eclipses make mention of the phenomenon; they gave it the name of the *corona*, by which it has since been known. Observers who have seen it upon recent occasions give the most varied descriptions of it; some have called it fibrous, and comparable to entangled thread; others have described it as brush-like and feathery; and others have attributed to it a circular motion like that of some varieties of fireworks. Very curious and irreconcilable are the drawings which have been given by different observers of the same eclipse. Some have isolated beams or rays of light shooting in one direction, others, similar beams darting an opposite way; some show the rays emanating radially from the black moon, while others make them tangential, and again others exhibit them curved like a sickle or a scimetar. The Astronomer Royal expressed himself bewildered at the discordances in the depictions he had received of the corona visible during the last great eclipse. I have seen many of these diagrams, and their dissimilarity forces one to suspect that different eyes have received vastly different impressions from the same object.

But rejecting what is doubtful, there remains the certainty that, when the sun is completely obscured by the moon, the disc of the latter is encompassed by a glory the breadth of which is generally equal to about one-sixth of the moon's diameter, but extended in some places into brushes or luminous streaks, fully as long as the moon's diameter. The question then arises, To what is this feature due? If there was an atmosphere surrounding the moon, it would be abundantly explained; but the more crucial tests for such an appendage negative its existence. Is it a widely extended atmosphere of the sun, or a luminous vapor surrounding the solar globe? This it can hardly be; for, if it were such, the varying positions of the moon in her passage across the sun's disc would not sensibly affect its features; whereas it is found that these changing conditions do vastly alter the appearance and conformation of the corona. It is pretty well concluded that it shines not by its own light but by reflected light—that it is not phosphorescent, but borrows its illumination from the sun. The test of polarization shows this. A ray of reflected light behaves very differently from a ray of direct light when both are passed through a doubly refracting prism. The direct beam is split into two sections, which, in all positions of the prism, are of equal intensity; while the reflected beam, similarly divided, shows two spots of light which, in certain positions of the prism, differ considerably in brightness. An analysis of the corona of the last eclipse was made upon this principle, and it was then determined that it shone by reflected light, and was therefore not self-luminous. From these observations, and from other considerations, the Astronomer Royal has arrived at the opinion that there must be an attenuated atmosphere encompassing the earth to such an extent that it reaches even to the moon and that it is the lighting up of the regions of this atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the moon that gives rise to the corona and its varying features.

The late Mr. Baily excited curiosity for a time by his announcement that just before the commencement and just after the end of totality of a solar eclipse, or in other words when the limbs of the sun and moon are just touching internally, the narrow line of solar light breaks up into luminous points, and presents the appearance of a string of bright beads. This phenomenon, which has since been recognized as "Baily's beads," is sometimes, but not always, seen; it is very easily accounted for. The moon's edge is not perfectly smooth; mountains and valleys give it a serrated outline, and when the margins of the moon and sun are just overlapping, the sun's margin is just visible through the chinks and crannies of that of the moon, and gives the appearance of a chaplet of beads. A sheet of paper laid under a saw, so that its edge just peeps between the teeth, repeats the appearance which, as it leads to nothing, may be dismissed forthwith.

But by far the most interesting and suggestive of eclipse phenomena are the red-colored masses of light that are seen to exude apparently from the moon's circumference. These protuberances were first cursorily noticed by one Captain Stanyan, during the eclipse of 1706. Flamsteed, England's first Astronomer Royal, says in a letter to the Royal Society that "the Captain is the first man I ever heard of that took notice of a red streak of light preceding the emersion of the sun's body from a total eclipse, and I take notice of it to you because it infers that the moon has an atmosphere." Then at the eclipse of 1773 two other observers saw something of the same character. But, curiously, these records for a long time escaped the attention of astronomers, and when they turned their eyes and glasses upon the eclipse of 1842, they were ignorant of what their predecessors had seen and noted. They gazed at the slowly disappearing sun in anxious expectancy, prepared to see something strange, but knowing not what. Imagine their surprise when, as the last glimpse of the solar disc was shut out by the advancing moon, they saw the black edge of the latter garnished in some parts with a blood-red border, and in others with sheaves of roseate light and mountains of glowing flame. The observers were electrified with this apparition; they were unprepared to measure or to depict; and before they had time to collect themselves, and satisfy their eyes and minds that neither had been under illusion, the sun reappeared, and the marvellous phenomena vanished. All anxiety then came to be centred upon the next great eclipse. This happened in 1851. The experiences purchased upon previous occasions were turned to account in preparing instructions and laying down schemes of observation for this. The British Association, with the co-operation of some foreign astronomers, drew up and circulated a pamphlet of suggestions to intending observers, and instruments and eyes were made ready for action. All the phenomena of an eclipse were provided for, as regards observation and record of them; but the "red prominences" were literally the prominent points of interest. The shadow path of this eclipse passed over northern Europe, and along it, chiefly in Sweden, the observers, like a party of skirmishers, disposed themselves. This time they were forewarned, and so forearmed; knowing what to look for and how to see it. Circumstances proved favorable, and when the totality came on, the anxiously expected rosy excrescences shone forth in all their glory. Many observers saw them, estimated their size, and mapped and drew them. Several of the questions that had been raised were decided. Foremost among these was, whether the prominences were attached to the moon or to the sun? Well, some observers asserted that protuberances on the eastern side became quickly hidden, while others sprang up on the western side: that is, they were respectively covered and revealed on the eastern and western borders of the sun by the advancing moon. So it was established almost to a certainty that the prominences were part and parcel of the sun. But other bewildering questions arose. When the drawings of different observers were compared, discrepancies were revealed that were scarcely attributable to errors of observation. Upon the forms and characteristics of some of the more remarkable of the red masses no two observers were in agreement. Pictures and descriptions were alike irreconcilable; they left an impression, upon the minds of those who examined them, that there was some mirage-like effect that manifested itself variously to different eyes.

Nine years passed away, and at their end came the famous eclipse of 1860, which was most favorably visible in accessible parts of Spain. During the nine years a valuable adjunct to telescopic observation had been pressed into the astronomer's service. Photography, in its youth in 1851, had been wrought to perfection by 1860, and has been successfully applied to the depiction of celestial objects, notably the spots on the sun and the surface irregularities of the moon. The suggestion had been made in 1851 of the great advantage that would follow from photographing the details of the eclipse of that year, but little action was taken, as the art was then so young. But when preparations were in progress for the Spanish eclipse, it occurred to Mr. De la Rue, the father of celestial photography, to fit out a suitable apparatus for making the eclipse phenomena record themselves, and thus avoid the vagaries and imperfections of eye and hand delineation. This was done. A "photoheliograph" and the pertaining apparatus and chemicals formed a prominent feature in the expedition which H. M. S. Himalaya bore from Plymouth to the northern ports of Spain in July, 1860. This expedition comprised a goodly band of European astronomers and observers; for all who were prepared to do any good were made welcome on board the transport, which had been liberally placed by the government at the disposal of the Astronomer Royal. Everything turned out favorably for the observers, and Mr. De la Rue was fortunate enough to secure two negatives during the totality, on each of which the red protuberances were vigorously impressed. Two more valuable photographs, from a scientific standard of worth, were never produced. Some less pretentious impressions were taken by a Roman astronomer, Padre Secchi, at a station considerably removed from Mr. De la Rue's, and some others by the Spanish astronomer, Senor Aguilar. The different pictures were submitted afterwards to rigorous comparison, when it was found that the prominences were identical, although observed from distant places; and thus the discrepancies of eye delineations were shown to be the results of different impressions upon the observers' minds, due to haste, prejudice, or methods and powers of scrutiny. Besides these photographs, a vast mass of observations was accumulated by the scores of observers who watched the eclipse. Very many accounts have been published: some remain in manuscript, and as yet no collation of the whole has been made. Perhaps the eclipse of this year may afford results by the light of which the facts and features of the last one may be more easily read and analyzed.

One thing was definitely settled by Mr. De la Rue's photographs: this was the connection of the protuberances with the sun. Whatever doubts may have previously existed upon the point were removed by the evidence which the measurement of these pictures has afforded.

And now the question comes, What are these rosy prominences? This brings us to the eclipse of this year, because it is from observations of it that the question, it is hoped, will receive at least a partial solution. All have by this time heard of spectrum analysis, the wonderful power by which the physicist, armed only with a wedge of glass, can tell us the source of light coming from sun from star, from comet, from nebula.

Kirchoff, the honored discoverer of this means of research, has told us that the sun is surrounded by an intensely heated atmosphere, charged with the vapors of metals and other ingredients which the prism has enabled him and others to sort and separate, and thus to identify with metals and ingredients common to our globe. Are these red, cloud-like masses skimming apparently over the solar surface, aggregations of this vapor, flames of burning metals? Do they glow with their own incandescent light, or are they lit by the bright sea on which they float? Are they solid masses of matter, or are they attenuated gases? These are the points which it is hoped will be settled in whole or in part on the 17th of August on the hills of India. The observers will ply their polariscopes to determine whether the light be original or reflected. Then they will pass its beams through the prism; if they see a long spectrum, colored with all the tints of the rainbow, they will know that they are looking upon masses of solid or liquid matter in combustion; if this spectrum is crossed by black lines, they will know that its light on its way to the earth has been intercepted by the vapors of certain metals and by certain gases, which they will recognize, by the positions of the lines; but if, instead of the rainbow-tinted ribbon, they see only certain isolated bright lines, like colored threads stretched across the fields of their spectroscopes, they will know that they are looking upon materials so intensely heated that they have assumed the gaseous condition; and by the positions and colors of these threads of light they will be able to ascertain to some extent what these materials are. And what they will do for the red excrescences, they will endeavor to do also for the *corona*, that they may learn something of the light wherewith it shines. So that the most important questions bearing upon the sun's constitution and structure are to be solved when he is out of sight! A strange anomaly; but nature is forever playing at hide-and-seek with man.

To do justice to these observations, two well furnished expeditions have been organized in this country, respectively under the auspices of the Royal and the Royal Astronomical Societies. Lieutenant Herschel (a son of Sir John), of the Indian Survey staff, takes charge of the former, and Major Tennant, of the same service, directs the latter. Both have been supplied with excellent telescopes and polarizing and spectralizing apparatus; Major Tennant, in addition, having secured the manufacture for the occasion of a valuable reflecting telescope of large size, for the purpose of photographing the eclipse phenomena. Other officers of the survey staff will be dispersed along the track of the eclipse, and will be armed with spectroscopes, and such appliances as the country may afford, in order that what is lost by bad weather in one spot may be secured elsewhere. Other countries, too, will have their expeditions. France furnishes two and Prussia one, and for these handsome sums of money have been voted; and possibly his Holiness the Pope may send Padre Secchi to the spot, though at present pecuniary difficulties stand in the way. Altogether, we may hope that an important page of scientific history will be that which records the results of the great eclipse of August 17, 1868.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

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PERUVIAN SYRUP Contains no Alcohol.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Builds up the Broken-down.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures the Dyspepsia.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Invigorates the Brain.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Female Weaknesses.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Spring Debility.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Restores the Vigor of Youth.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use o this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1·00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 1 3m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16¾

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227* No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
PEREIRE	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
ST. LAURENT	Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

For steerage passage to [2 24†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¾

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
Wm. W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2¾

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHING'N (via Halifax)	Tues'd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 29

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9¾ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30¾
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¾

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.

Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.

Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
7 2¾ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE	$2·25,	including Carriage Hire.
Servants	$1·50,	"
Children	$1·25,	"

Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 25 5½ A. M	Saturday, July 25, 9 A. M

Sunday July 26, to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 27, 6½ A. M	Monday, July 27, 10½ A. M
Tuesday, " 28, 7 A. M	Tuesday, " 28, 11 A. M
Wed'day, " 29, 8 A. M	Wed'day, " 29, 12 M.
Thursday, " 30, 10 A. M	Thursday, " 30, 2 P. M
Friday, " 31, 10 A. M	Friday, " 31, 2 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24*

CONCERNING PIES.

Pies Past, Present, and Future.

A writer in *All the Year Round* prattles of pies:—

"Two pies loom large out of the dimness of our past experience. They were and will always be historical pies to us. The first of these was a goose pie; it came either from Yorkshire or Durham. It was a Titanic pie. It was beautiful to look at, and its seasoning was inspiration. It was a huge tomb of a pie, with brown figures exquisite in design (so ran our boyish mind) as the frieze of the Elgin marbles. On the raised lid baked flowers and fruit were displayed, and the brownest flower of the nosegay served as a handle to open the pie.

Within, coiled up and sleeping in concentric folds, lay all the eatable animals of Noah's Ark: so it seemed to our hungry and excited vision. Day after day we came upon fresh strata, differing in tint and taste, yet all imbedded in a transparent jelly which only genius could have fused into such a mould. What a conglomerate it was! The mere catalogue of the contents of that pie would be a small volume. It was an edible Chinese puzzle. There were, first, and foremost, two young twin green geese (removed in the very April time of their sweet youth), one innocent tucked inside the other—folded, as it were, in the arms of his bigger brother—and both embalmed in salt, pepper, mace, allspice, and an ambery agglutination of jelly. They were boneless: for so the learned embalmers had wisely willed it. Then, in a snug and stately corner lay a savory turkey, brooding over a duck, a fowl, and a small covey of partridges, mingling and interchanging flavors. After a whole month's devotion to this pie, breaking into a bin of forcemeat with fine flavor of fresh herbs, we dug out (after much labor and research) the rosy tongue of some unknown animal. Somewhat later a hare rewarded our exertions, hidden in a retired nook where it had secreted itself with the well-known cunning of that timid but delicious creature. That pie was as full of pleasant and strange surprises as Caliban's island was full of 'sweet sounds' that gave delight and harmed not.

"The second pie was a pigeon pie—a mere tartlet to the Yorkshire or Durham giant. It was an innocent little simple pie, of pigeons, with three stiff legs sticking up in the centre of the outer crust in a combined suicidal manner, or like the stalks of an extinct bouquet. It was a quiet sombre London Sunday morning when the pie began to be cooked in the oven of the nearest baker. We were just through the dark lane of a long fever, and we were weak, faint, nervous, restless. The family went to church. The bells ceased. The house grew deadly quiet. Just then hunger fairly set in, and grew every moment more exacting in its demands. The leaden-footed hours—how they crawled as we sat there starving at the window! But we still remember our delight when the street at the church end began to darken with coats and brighten with ribbons. Presently the glum law stationer opposite, at number seven, returned home with his respectably miserable family, opened his door and went in, and then we heard the well-known family voices, and heard our knocker go; and then the pie—the pie—arrived from the baker's.

"There is an old west country proverb that 'the devil never ventures west of the Tamar, for fear he should be put into a pie.' There is, indeed, some warrant for this quaint proverb, for Devonshire people, either from an innate fondness for pie, or from a stolid and reckless English dislike to the trouble of cooking, have a tendency to put everything under crust. Ling, conger, shrimps, lobster, rooks, pilchard, leeks, oysters, turnips, parsley, potatoes—they are all inured under the same roof of crust, and are all indiscriminately devoured. Of all the west country pies, squab pie is, in our humble estimation, the most incongruous and the most detestable. The odious composition is made of fat clumsy mutton chops, embedded in layers of sliced apples, shredded onions, and—O tempora! O mores!—brown sugar! The result is nausea, unsociability, and, in course of time, hatred of the whole human race. The greasy, sugary, oniony taste is associated, in our mind, with the detested name of Bideford.

"Of the fish pies of Cornwall and Devon, what can we say that is encouraging or satisfactory? Ling is a sickly, unwholesome-looking fish, like a consumptive cod, and can never thrive—in or out of a pie. Cod is too dry and tasteless for a pie. Pilchard pie, mixed with leeks and filled up with scalded cream, announces its own horrors. Oyster pie, however, intermingled with slices of sweetbread, and the faintest ond most ethereal seasoning of salt, pepper, and mace, is a dish for the gods, painful to dwell upon when not on hand to refer to. Eel pie needs no eulogium. To us the eel pie is like the May bough and the cowslips. It recalls the brightest scenes of youth.

"And now, by due sequence, we come to the emperor of pies, the Roi des Rois, le brave des braves, the Perigord pie. If Montepulciano be the king of Italian wines, as Redi has laid down in his joval bacchanalian poem, the glorious pie of Perigord, the treasure-house of good things, is the potentate of all possible pies, as the haggis, according to Burns, is "the great chieftain of the pudding race." Into it are crowded all the choicest things of the sky, earth and ocean. The very making of it is a pleasure. We revel over every item of the recipe. What an amusement for a wet day in the country!

"You make a minced forcemeat of green truffles and a little delicate cutting of basil, thyme, and knotted marjoram—rarest herbs of the garden. To these you add woodcocks' liver, a little fat bacon, a few currants, the flesh of a wild fowl, some pepper and some salt. Then lard with spikes of bacon, the breasts of two pheasants, two partridges, two woodcocks and some moor game, divide the backs, sever the legs and wings, and place a whole pheasant, boned, in the centre. These are to be seasoned with white pepper, a little Jamaica pepper, salt, and mace. To receive these spoils of earth and air, construct a sarcophagus of classic form and of thick raised crust.

Line this soft chest with slices of fine fat bacon. Pave it with stuffing, and on this pleasant bed lay the game with a light and loving hand, intermingled with whole green truffles fresh from the cool earth, and lately routed out by the sagacious truffle-hunter's dog. If you crowd and squeeze them, too greedy for mere quantity, remember Perigord will boast one good pie the less. Spread over all soft carpets of white unctuous bacon, and inurn the whole under a thick crust. It must be baked with calmness and deliberation, for it takes a long time ripening in the oven.

"Let us turn to pies of a more feminine character—the pies of the orchard and of the garden. Our first recollection of fruit tarts is associated with our first visit to the country, when, as boys, we were pressed into the housekeeper's service and sent out into a long green thicket of a garden. There, first seeing fruit alive upon the tree, blooming and glowing with the life-blood in its veins, we remember fancying ourselves in the garden of Eden, the housekeeper's very little daughter (ætat twelve) our incomparable Eve. There, forgetful of the hours and careless of the hot widening sunshine, singing like twin wrens on the same bough of apple blossom; flowers at our feet, flowers around us, flowers above our heads, we sat on three-legged stools under the currant trees and stripped off the little beads of ruby and garnet, of white coral and of black blood color, chattering all sorts of nonsense from fairy books. How white and vaporing the clouds when they every moment changed their shapes! How green and tender the grass on the lawn with the daisies and gold cups floating up to the surface like the fragments of gold leaf in Dantzic water.

"We remember with the keenness of yesterday our first impressions of the various flavors, the soft negative white currant, the sharp or more acid red, and that indescribable quality of the black, the dry stems and leaves of which are impregnated with the smell of the fruit.

"Then we had again (under supervision) to divest the fruit of their barren stalks, and our crowning delight was to see them piled round the tea-cup and roofed in from our gaze under a dome of paste. The blended flavor of the red currant and the velvety raspberry struck our boyish fancy as superlatively happy, the warm raspberry striking perfume through the juicier currants, while a libation of mellow cream over the whole made a dish fit for Olympus. The black currant tart, too, had a rougher charm of its own. The fruit, swollen in the baking, yielded so generous a flood of crimson black juice that we children dyed ourselves with it, lips and hands, into the semblance of ensanguined blackamoors.

"A curious old cookery book of 1710, written by one Patrick Lamb, 50 years master cook to royalty, and who in his time had cooked for Charles the Second, James the Second, King William and Queen Anne, containing one or two receipts for pies and tarts, which are interesting, as showing the culinary fashions of the seventeenth century.

* * * "Mr. Lamb's book contains a pretty series of pies arranged according to the months which they especially become. For January, oyster pie; for February, spring pie; for March, skerret pie; for April, buttered apple pie; for May, oringado pie; for June, humble pie (he shall eat humble pie—the inferior part of venison—a woodman's proverb); for July, potato pie; for August, cream tart; for September, lumber pie; for October, artichoke pie; for November, quince pie; for December, steak pie.

"Delightful way of recording the changes of a year! Almost as good as an epicurean wine tour once planned by our friend Professor Dreikopf. We were to begin with Rome and march straight from there on Montepulciano; thence we were to take ship for Sicily, and examine the sites of the old Roman vintages. Germany would come next, we touching at each Rhenish town to taste its varieties of hock. Then came the claret, and the Burgundy, a delicious episode in champagne. Spain followed Greece, and we were to wind up with a bottle of Lacrymæ Christi on the edge of the crater of Vesuvius."

CRIME.

History of a Prussian Poisoning Case.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives the following account of a remarkable criminal trial recently held in Germany:—

One of those *causes celebres* has just been tried at Posen, which would almost justify the belief that men are occasionally born into the world as entirely destitute of all principle or conscience as others are of sight or hearing. The facts are mainly as follows:—The master bookbinder Wittman was accused of having poisoned four wives and two children in six years. Wittman had worked as a journeyman for a bookbinder named Pirsch, of Wollin, where he made the acquaintance of Maria Genm, Pirsch's housekeeper. Wittman was on a visit at Wollin, at the end of 1858, and beginning of 1859, on January 1, of which year Pirsch died very suddenly, and Maria Genm, according to a previous arrangement, came into the possession of all the property.

Soon after this William commenced business in Wollin, and in February, 1860, married Maria Genm, who in addition to Pirsch's property, had also inherited some money through the sudden death of an aunt. Two sons, John and Paul, were the result of this marriage. Mrs. Wittman died very suddenly in 1862, leaving all her property to her husband and two children, of whom the eldest died in the same mysterious manner three months later. In June, 1863, Wittman married his second wife, Charlotte Hohn, who possessed some fortune. The latter made her will in the following December, leaving everything to her husband, and died a week afterwards. In April, 1864, Wittman married his third wife, Augusta Kornotzky, who was richer than her predecessor. Her fate may be described in almost the same words. She died in August, 1865, leaving her property between her husband and her mother. Only two months after her death Wittman married his fourth and richest wife, the widow Rose, who had one child by her first marriage. This child sickened immediately after its mother's wedding, and died in a day or two, by which the fourth Mrs. Wittman inherited its property. Wittman then removed from Wollin to Posen. It is hardly necessary to add that the fourth Mrs. Wittman's life was not of very long duration, as she died in September, 1866, having made a will in favor of her husband a month or two before. Under the pretext that she had died of cholera, Wittman had made arrangements for burying her the day after her death. But the extraordinary mortality in the Wittman family had already excited attention. The police here took the matter up and their first suspicions were strengthened when they found that Wittman had called in no medical advice. Wittmann was arrested just as the funeral procession was about to start, and the burial of the body was prohibited. On searching the house a large lump of arsenic sufficient to poison a hundred persons, was found locked up in a chest. All the bodies of Wittman's former wives, as also those of his two children, were then exhumed, and submitted to a chemical investigation. The result was the same in all six cases; a large quantity of arsenic was detected, and there could not be a shadow of a doubt that Wittman had poisoned his four wives and two children. He has been found guilty, and sentenced to death. It is not improbable that he committed eight murders, as the very sudden death of Pirsch during Wittman's visit, and also of his first wife's aunt, are extremely suspicious coincidences under the above circumstances.

"Whisky Operations" in Illinois.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* tells the following story of a late "whisky operation" in Pekin, which, from our own information, we believe to be mainly true—the only difference in the versions being that the detective employed a couple of watchmen to look after the whisky, and it was they who were arrested by the Sheriff instead of the detective who had gone off to arrange for a seizure:—

We have heard of a case of sharp practice that is said to have occurred in our sister city of Pekin but a few nights since, in which it is believed that somebody who had an interest in whisky was concerned. A detective, or some other kind of an individual in the whisky-spy business, discovered one hundred barrels of whisky early in the evening, and as he could not remove it that night concluded to keep watch and ward over it until morning. This he proceeded to do; and stationing himself in a comfortable position overlooking his prey, he composed himself to contemplation. He had not been there long before he saw a neighbor approaching, who, when he came nearer, he saw was the Deputy Sheriff.

To make the story short, the Sheriff produced a writ, all in due form and properly authenticated, commanding him to take the body of the said detective, and it safely keep until inquisition could be made into the matter charged. There was but one way to proceed—and that was to proceed with the Sheriff. The detective accordingly left his watch, and went to give bail for his appearance in court. This process took until well nigh morning. As soon as released, he hastened to watch over his prize. But alas! When arrived at the place where it was, it was gone. Not a barrel—not even a single hoop was left to tell the tale that there lay one hundred barrels of contraband whisky. He has not found the prize yet.

—Robinson Crusoe's island now has a population of 19.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

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THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·20 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

225†] GEO S. KOONTZ. Agent. Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,

S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,

Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

227† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15, P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,

615 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

48 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street......5·30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Arco......6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street......10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield......1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,

Leaves Vine street......7·30 A. M.

Leaves Atlantic......4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·55 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MARBLE-TOP BARS MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, DOORS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

July 28 at 10 o'clock, at the American Exchange Hotel, Third and Dock streets, the marble-top bars, mirrors chandeliers doors, closets, etc. etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 25 2t

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

July 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1217 Monterey street, between Race and Vine and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, the neat household furniture.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 25 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 3 4

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

July 30, at 10 o'clock we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses, and Children's wear. [7 25 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
27† Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20......TWO PER CENT.

From $20 to $100......FOUR PER CENT.

From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

A Fatal Affray at West Hoboken—Suicide in a Cell—Attempted Murder of a Policeman.

NEW YORK, July 27.—About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, six canal boatmen entered Roche's tavern at a place known as the Shades, in West Hoboken, and had some dispute with Michael Roche, the proprietor, who was unwilling to have them on the premises. Roche seized an axe, which he wielded in a threatening manner, but dropped it and took up a chisel, with which he made several desperate plunges, the weapon entering the left shoulder of Henry Canavan and penetrating the pectoral muscle to the depth of five inches. Another man, named Patrick Madden, who was in company with Canavan, received a terrible gash in the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded. Roche was soon seized by Deputy Sheriff James Evener, and, together with the wounded men, was conveyed before Justice Du Puget, at the Elysian Fields. The Justice, seeing that both men were sinking fast, took the deposition of Madden; but Canavan was unable to utter a word. The men were then conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, but, notwithstanding all that medical aid could effect, they gradually sank, and at eleven o'clock last night both men were on the point of death.

Henry Bretour, a boarding-house keeper at No 113 Washington street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the complaint of his wife, Charlotte. Yesterday they quarrelled, as usual, and Bretour, who was intoxicated, threatened to kill his wife, and she then caused his arrest. On being taken to the Liberty Street Police Station the prisoner became very violent, and vented his wrath against his wife in anything but choice language. In his possession was found a formidable dirk knife. At 5½ o'clock he had cooled down somewhat, although still exhibiting traces of intoxication. At 6.45 o'clock P. M., the doorman, in making his rounds, discovered the prisoner hanging by the neck from the grating of his cell, he having used his suspenders in lieu of a cord. He was at once cut down, a physician sent for, and attempts made to resuscitate him, but without avail. He was quite dead. The wife of the dead man was informed of the fact of his death, and calling at the Police Station, viewed the lifeless body. She remarked, quite coolly, that it was better that he should be dead than that he should kill her.

Early yesterday morning Officer Sherwood, of the Twenty-first Precinct (the same in which John Smedley was murdered on Thursday night last), heard the sound of an altercation in Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, and on approaching found a number of roughs engaged in fighting. He ordered the gang to disperse, when two of them, James Cannon and James Logan, at once assaulted the officer, and one of the scoundrels cut him in the neck with a knife. Fortunately, the wound is not a dangerous one, but a slight deviation of the knife-blade would have severed the jugular vein. The would-be murderers were arrested, and yesterday Justice Kelly, of the Yorkville Police Court, held Cannon in $500 and Logan in $300 bail to answer.

A new trick of a bogus jewelry firm was explained to a reporter a day or two ago, by one of the dealers. A company was organized some time ago for the manufacture of watches and jewelry under a very taking title, and fine "gold" watches were manufactured and sold, and are now selling at the rate of $15 each. The articles are well gotten up, and are very deceptive, hence the success of the trick. As soon as the first lot were brought to New York, one of the persons engaged in the traffic visited the pawnbrokers, and in each place produced his watch, had it duly examined, and never failed to secure more than the selling rate. Nearly every pawnbroker in town has one of these "time-keepers" in his possession, on which he has advanced from $25 to $30, about one-fourth their apparent and six times their real value.

THE BLAIRS.

Their Policy on Arming the South.

At a Democratic gathering held at Alum Springs, Rockbridge county, Va., on the 25th inst. Montgomery Blair delivered a speech, in which he touched upon topics already familiar to the public, and made the following allusions to the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency and current political topics. Referring to the action of the Tammany Convention in nominating General Blair, Mr. Blair continued:

With these candidates (Seymour and Blair) the Convention presented a declaration of principles on which they are pledged to act, if elected, and ask the judgment of the country upon them in the election. The declaration arraigns the radical party for its abuses of power, its waste of the public treasure, the unequal taxation imposed, its scandalous jobs, and takes issue with them especially upon their so-called Reconstruction measures, pronouncing them usurpations, violations of the Constitution, and declaring them null and void. This last declaration is pronounced revolutionary by the radicals, and their whole wrath has been turned loose upon General Blair especially, because he urged the preservation of this issue, and showed that it would be impossible for the radical party to withstand the judgment of the country against them upon it and maintain their usurpations in defiance of that judgment.

General Blair and the Democratic party invoke the judgment of the people upon the issue, joined with the radicals on the validity of their measures, and propose to carry the judgment of the people into effect by the officers elected for that purpose by them. There can be no war unless the radicals make it to resist the judgment of the people, who are, or ought to be, the final arbiters of the people. What, then, does this outcry about war from the radicals mean but that they will resist the judgment asked for by the Democracy? They deceive the people as to their intentions as to these measures, and secured their present power in Congress by denying that they contemplated any such abuse of it, hastened to prostitute it to subvert civil government, and set up military government in the South, now to be used to defeat the wishes of the people in the North, and then put forward the commander of the army as their candidate, and give him the army to elect himself, substantially inviting him to seize power, whether elected by the people or not. This conduct shows their determination to forestall and defeat the will of the people. The menace of war which they now make themselves, but falsely impute to their opponents, because the judgment of the people is invoked against them on these acts, despite their attempts to avoid and prevent this issue from being forced upon them, only illustrates and puts in a broad light their determination to hold power at all hazards. That, at least, is what they want the people to believe is their resolve. It is, however, but a brag game. The object is to intimidate the people into acquiescence in their rule. General Grant ominously says, "Let us have peace," with the same meaning, and they are winding up the session with a distribution of arms among their followers, to give emphasis to the language of Grant, and his followers alone threaten to disturb the public peace. They alone threaten to resist the will of the people in the lawful exercise of their authority to pass judgment upon the acts of their unfaithful servants and restore the Constitution. The Democracy have submitted without resistance to the most glaring violations of the Constitution and to every species of tyranny and outrage which have disgraced the meanest and bloodiest tyrants in the worst ages, with unexampled patience, looking to the day of deliverance by the ballot-box in November next.

Thaddeus Stevens Explodes a Canard.

From the Lancaster Express, July 25.

The following letter was received from Mr. Stevens by a friend in a neighboring town, in reply to one he had written him on the subject, which is now the source of so much comment. It will be read with interest:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1868—Dear Sir:—I have not declared for Seymour and Blair, and never expect to. I have only declared against fools and swindlers, who have fabricated the most atrocious falsehoods as to my position upon the currency question. When I am a little stronger I shall give a full history of this matter, which will put the fellows to shame, if they are capable of blushing. I shall take care and protect the taxpayers from usurers, by making every man pay and receive just according to his contract. Yours, etc., THADDEUS STEVENS.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DISTURBANCE IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD— *Pistols, Boxes, and Beer-glasses Freely Used.*—On last Friday evening a disturbance occurred on Germantown avenue, above Master street, and in the melee one John Clark drew a revolver and fired two shots at James McGackin, but fortunately neither shot took effect. The result of the affair was that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Clark, and placed in the hands of Officer McKibbin, of the Tenth District, to serve. On Saturday evening the officer came across Clark in a tavern at the northeast corner of Second and Thompson streets, surrounded by a number of his friends, who were principally in liquor. Clark expressed a willingness to accompany McKibbin, but his companions objected, and declared that he should not be arrested. Then followed a general fight, during which pistols were discharged, and bottles and beer-glasses thrown about the room, regardless of life. Officer McKibbin was in a tight place. He had been driven to the wall and had no other alternative than to draw his revolver. This he drew, and in firing the weapon at one Patrick McAnany, the contents, unfortunately, took effect in the groin of Officer Erbin, who was rushing into the room to assist his brother officer. Erbin, although not seriously injured, suffers considerable. James McCarty, one of the persons in the room, had his lip cut open, and another named Quinn received a slight wound in the head from the discharge of a pistol. The row terminated, however, in Clark giving himself up, and the arrest of Patrick McAnany, Frank McDevitt, and James McCarty for interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duties. The former had a hearing before Recorder Given, and was held to bail, and the latter was arraigned before Alderman Eggleton, and held to bail in the sum of $1500 each to answer.

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH ROBBERY—A COURT MARTIAL TO TRY THEM.—The chief mustering and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania and New Jersey has his headquarters at No. 1214 Spruce street. Here two soldiers—Otta Bowman, of Company K, 42d U. S. Infantry, and Albert E. Osborn, Company C, 1st U. S. Artillery—were employed as messengers, and from their conduct were considered eminently fitted for the position. On the 14th of July something turned up which led to Osborn being relieved, and ordered to New York for duty with his company. Instead of this he obtained employment in the gas works on the 15th of the present month. He and Bowman were in the habit of sleeping in the office, and only recently one of the clerks discovered that the record books containing the names of soldiers who had gone from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the war, were mutilated, the leaves torn out and missing. It was evident that the pages had been sold for waste paper, and Sergeant Crout, assisted by Ed. Burns, one of the employees, were entrusted with the work of ferreting out the perpetrators of the outrage. They suspicioned and arrested Osborn and Bowman upon the charge. The latter acknowledged having committed the deed, and implicated Osborn in the affair. Some of the pages were recovered—a lot in George Magee's place, 1019 Locust street, and a quantity in Owen Riley's cellar, 1024 Locust street. These persons were arrested for receiving stolen property, and were held to answer in the sum of $1000 by Alderman Jones. Osborn and Bowman are to be tried by a Court Martial upon the charge of robbery, and in addition Osborn will be tried for desertion.

RECORDER'S CASES.—John Clark was arrested for assault and battery with intent to kill James McGucken, in the northern portion of the city, on Friday night. On searching him deadly weapons were found in his possession. Recorder Given held him in $2500 bail to answer at Court.

—Samuel Shaw was held in $1500 bail by the same magistrate, to answer the charge of keeping a bawdy house at Margaretta and Newmarket streets.

—On Saturday evening John Kinzey was sitting on a doorstep at Fifth and Locust streets, when Tobias Lumpp thought he would amuse himself by putting Kinzey in the street, and proceeded to do so. He was arrested, and Recorder Given held him in $500 to answer.

AN INDIVIDUAL ASSAULTS A LADY WITH A BAYONET.—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening James McGuigan, residing at No. 249 Jefferson street, was offended at a remark made by a lady who boarded in the same house, and seized a bayonet, striking her over the head with it, inflicting a serious wound. The lady is not expected to recover. The officers, in attempting to arrest McGuigan were assaulted by him and his brother-in-law, James Ritchie. Policeman McClees was struck in the mouth with a club, and severely hurt. McGuigan and Ritchie were arrested, however, and held to bail by Alderman Eggleton.

STORE ENTERED.—Early this morning the store of Brown, Bailey & Co., Chesnut street, near Letitia, was entered by thieves through the trap-door. They had gained the roof by a new and unoccupied building adjoining. A lot of goods, consisting of broadcloths, ginghams, etc., had been removed from the store and deposited in the yard of the new building. An individual was seen lurking about the building. This excited suspicion, and an officer arrested him and made an examination of the premises. The robbery was then discovered. It was evident that the prisoner was waiting for a furniture car to carry off the property.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.—John Maxwell, aged fourteen years, was arrested on Sunday, charged with larceny. He and others were seen to enter a lumber yard near Tenth and Wood streets, and were watched, and Maxwell arrested on coming out. A search of the premises disclosed a lot of stolen goods from the house of Mr. Lukens, No. 1234 Spring Garden street. Maxwell, when arrested, had in his possession a butter dish, the owner of which is wanted. The youth was committed by Alderman Massey.

SEIZURE BY THE REVENUE OFFICERS.—On the 21st inst., Deputy Collector William S. Kneass seized the distillery of J. W. Gusliman, at Broad street and Washington avenue, for frauds on the Revenue Department. The place contained stills, boilers, engine, machinery, and everything necessary for carrying on the business of distilling on a large scale. Twenty-three and a half barrels of whisky were found on the premises at the time.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning Frank McCloskey, while asleep in a chair in front of his store, on Second street above Girard avenue, was relieved of his watch and chain and a small amount of money. An individual named James Walker was noticed running away from him, and was followed and arrested. In his flight he threw away the stolen property. Walker was committed by Alderman Eggleton.

DEATH WARRANT RECEIVED.—The death warrant of Alfred Alexander, for the murder of Phillis Proctor, was received this morning by Sheriff Lyle. The document reads that the execution shall take place on the 25th of August. It will be remembered that the fatal affair originated through jealousy, and Alexander drew a knife and stabbed Proctor three times.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday evening two lads went into Frankford creek, near White Hall, to bathe, and being unable to swim sank to the bottom twice, and on coming up the third time were rescued. Their parents were at Atlantic City at the time, and the youngsters thought they would have a good time in their absence.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A German, in crossing Market Street Bridge on Saturday night, was assaulted and robbed of a bundle of clothing. Owen Gallagher, one of the assailants, was arrested and held to bail.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The new French ballet entitled *Life in Paris* will be produced this week, with the French Can-Can, and a cataract of real water. Mr. Carleton will appear as "Barney the Baron."

CORNER LOUNGERS.—On Sunday night the Fifth District police arrested forty-four men for corner lounging in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Mary Margaret Eaton was charged with larceny. Hannah Coyle testified that two weeks since the defendant asked her to let her stay in her house for the night; she staid there in the kitchen; she went away in the morning, and came back at night, and has been doing so for two weeks; she (Hannah Coyle) had missed a veil and child's dress; a day or two since she went out of the house, and returned in a few moments, and found the defendant ransacking her trunks; she accused her of stealing the dress and veil, and she acknowledged since then she had stolen several articles. Held in $600 bail to answer.

THE MISSING MAN.—There was a rumor on the streets this morning that the body of Mr. Samuel H. Nicholson, who disappeared on Thursday evening, was found at Columbia bridge, in a nude state, bearing marks of violence, giving cause for believing he had been murdered.

THE SOUTH.

Spirit of Ex-Rebel Politicians.

A despatch from Atlanta, Georgia, 23d inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following account of the speeches at the Democratic Convention in that city on that day:—

"The Rebel Democracy have for one day at least retaken Atlanta. Their Delegate State Convention assembled this morning, and also their great State mass meeting, the latter of which was a highly successful affair. Large numbers of people commenced coming into the city as early as last evening, and this morning the whole place was alive with shouts of multitudes, the music of bands and the roar of cannon. The Delegate Convention met at 10 A. M., at Davis' Hall, and was organized by calling A W Redding, of Harris county, to the chair. The roll of counties being called, all in the State were represented. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers. While they were out Colonel J. B. Weems was called on for a speech, who told them that the result of their success in the contest before them would be to expel from Georgia the entire brood of Northern vagrants, Northern rapscallions, and Northern paupers, and the Southern miscreants now infesting her. This sentiment was received with the usual compliment of Rebel yell.

A. J. Ramsey, of Columbus, made a violently Rebel speech, declaring that in the late war the South did nothing but maintain their rights; that the Government wrongfully made war upon her, and that the very day the war commenced the Constitution was overthrown. Mr. Clarke made a speech pledging himself before God to fight to the last the new Governments that had been set up in the South, and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The mass meeting was assembled under a great artificial grove on the public square. Five thousand people were present. Bob Toombs, Howell Cobb, and B. H. Hill, the three great leaders of the Rebel Democracy, all made speeches. Toombs took the broad ground that all the action of the Government in reference to the South for the last three years, was void and of no effect. Cobb followed in the same strain, and Hill poured forth a torrent of disloyal malignity and blasphemy which will astonish and alarm the country. The whole spirit of the speeches was violent and revolutionary in the extreme, Toombs alone making any pretense of decency or moderation."

Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment Favored by A. H. Stephens.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, of the 22d inst., a Republican paper, says:—

"The Hon. A. H. Stephens deserves great credit for aiding in the passage of the bill restoring Georgia to the Union. We look upon this as one of the wisest acts of his life. Mr. Stephens is a statesman, while Mr. Toombs is a mere politician. The one would save the State, while the other would destroy it. Now that we have reconstruction, let us have peace."

A despatch from Atlanta to the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* (radically Democratic) also says:—

"It is reported all over Atlanta, and believed to be certainly a fact, that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens was in favor of and urged the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and also advocated the striking out of the "Relief" clause from the new Constitution. He now, it is said, recommends that mutual conciliation be practised by both sides, and also that there be a studious avoidance of harsh epithets and abusive language on the part of the Democracy towards the Republicans. This reported action of Mr. Stephens has caused much surprise here, and elicits some harsh comments.

Mr. Stephens' name is now mentioned favorably by a great many as a proper candidate for United States Senator.

To the great surprise of a good many General Howell Cobb bitterly opposed the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. At one time he was considered as decidedly in favor of its passage, but it has proven to have been a mistake."

A Patriot of 1837 the Victim of British Cruelty.

The Buffalo *Courier* notices the appearance in Buffalo of Samuel Washburn, one of the Canadian patriots of 1837, who was banished for life to Van Dieman's Land. He was born in 1809. When banished, he was 28 years of age. When three years ago Queen Victoria issued a proclamation liberating the victims of the war who were confined in Van Dieman's Land, but no provision was made to enable the unfortunate men to reach their native land. This old man, for two years after his liberation, worked for ten cents a day to raise money enough to bring him to this country. He reached New York two weeks ago, and has managed to get as far as Buffalo. Upon his arrival there he was entirely destitute, but, strange to say, he fell in with an old citizen who knew him when he resided in that locality many years ago, and who furnished him with means to reach his relatives—a brother and sister—at Wales. He left for his destination yesterday afternoon. What a meeting there will be between the brother and sister! The old man, although completely broken down in body, can recollect things that happened long, long ago, and talks quite intelligently. His thirty years of banishment have done their work, and the young man who spent the best years of his life serving out a political sentence is turned adrift in his old age by the British Government to starve to death if not cared for by friends. His treatment, while imprisoned, was fearful, most of the time he, with other prisoners, having been harnessed to a plough and made to do the work of horses, etc.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"The week closes upon an abundant supply of money at 4@5 per cent., and the majority of first-class houses have been supplied at the lowest rates. On miscellaneous securities there has also been large amounts of money borrowed at from 6@7 per cent. on stock collaterals, payable January 15, which will enable their holders to carry them over the next quarterly statements. The passage of the Three-per-cent. Certificate bill will release about five millions of interest on the compound interest notes, and their exchange for the certificates will place them in a shape that they can be used by the banks in case of any great money pressure. Last year they had two years' accumulated interest, and were entirely dead as far as using them for currency was concerned.

NEW YORK CITY BANK STATEMENT.

	July 18.	July 25.	
Specie	$20 399,031	$72 235 586	Inc... $634,041
Legal-tenders	71,547,545	20,804 101	Inc... 405,070
Total reserve	$91 946,576	$93 039 687	$1 093,111
Deposits	$228 130,749	$226 761 662	Dec..$1,369 087
Circulation	34,004 111	33 963,373	Dec .. 40,738
Total liabilities	$262 134,860	$260,725 035	Dec..$1,409,825
25 per ct. reserve	65,533,715	65,181 259	
Excess over legal reserve	$26,412 861	$27,858,428	Dec..$1,445 567
Loans	282,915 499	280 254,755	Dec ..$2,570,24

The bank statement shows a further increase in reserve and is favorable to continued ease in money."

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

"The general trade for the past week was moderately active, for the season, in the line of dry goods and general merchandise, and the market was higher for wheat and steady for cotton and provisions. On the Stock Exchange the amount of business was barely up to the usual average, and the fluctuations in the public funds not important. In the Border State bonds the speculation for and against Tennessees and North Carolinas varied from day to day 1@2 per cent. The Railway shares left off steady on most of the New York and Western roads, several of the latter making an advance of 1½@2½ per cent., and in St. Paul common 6 per cent. on the last prices of Saturday week—the general list closing rather firm than otherwise.

"The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,938,683, against the total entries of $5,226,832 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,638,195, against $3,892,524 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,463,549, against $3,491,960 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,253,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4344 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5316."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Johnson at the Capitol—The Proceedings of Congress.

Adjournment of the Senate—Further Proceedings of the House.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Continued from Second Edition.

Senate.

Mr. Sherman took the same view. He reminded the Senate that a change of administration will probably take place in the fall, that will stop a great many nice schemes.

Mr. Williams said the Senator was altogether too suspicious, and that the great difficulty in the Territories is the action of the Legislatures in committing the people to contracts, granting charters, etc., so that it is impossible for the succeeding State Legislatures to legislate in the interest of the people.

Mr. Sherman pointed out that the result will be to take from the people the power for two years to defeat obnoxious laws. He moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony called up the resolution for the purchase of the copy of Lanman's Dictionary of Congress and the General Government for each Senator, and one each for the officers of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary of the Senate and Post Master of the Senate. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Perry a bill for the relief of Samuel Pierce was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of making a treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Sumner suggested that Canada is not a sovereign power and that the resolution should be modified by inserting Great Britain instead of Canada.

Mr. Pomeroy accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson called up the House bill to provide for a more efficient government for the States of Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

Mr. Davis said this was too important a bill to be passed in the expiring hours of the session, without examination, and moved to lay it on the table.

The motion was rejected—yeas 30; nays 3. Messrs. Cameron, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, McCreery, Patterson (Tenn.) and Whyte voting aye.

Mr. Buckalew called attention to the extraordinary provisions of the second section, that ordinances passed hereafter in these States shall be enforced by the provisional authorities until the pleasure of Congress shall be known, establishing, he said, an entirely new precedent. The result arrived at was that the Constitutional Conventions should regulate and control the elections on State questions, as well as for the Presidential election.

Mr. Wilson said the bill prohibited the States from voting for President.

Mr. Buckalew was continuing when he yielded to Mr. Doolittle, who presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, which was concurred in.

Mr. Buckalew resumed his argument, referring again to the power conferred on the Conventions. He asked which, in case of a conflict between them and the military commander, was to be obeyed by the subject people. The only semblance of a fair election in Arkansas had been the result of the interference of the military authorities, who overruled a passionate and ill-advised ordinance of the Convention prohibiting a large number of people from voting for a new constitution.

After further debate, the Senate, without action on the bill, went into Executive session.

The doors were opened at 12 o'clock, when the President pro tem. announced that, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress, the Senate would now take a recess until the third Monday of September next, and the Senate took a recess accordingly.

House of Representatives.

If there was a general desire on the part of the House to have the bill read exactly as agreed upon, instead of an explanation from him, he would let that course be taken.

Several members—Let the bill be read.

The bill was read from a copy of the *National Intelligencer*.

Mr. Eldridge made the point of order that it was not in order to have the bill read from a newspaper.

The Speaker overruled the question of order, stating that members had the right to have anything read, either from manuscript or print, as a part of their own remarks.

Messrs. Ross, Eldridge, and other Democrats commenced a system of filibustering to defeat the Funding bill by submitting various motions for a recess, and trying to get the yeas and nays on them. The Democratic strength was, however, not sufficient to order the yeas and nays.

Mr. Eldridge desired to have a call of the House, so as to have absent Democratic members brought in and fined for their absence without leave. Finally, the Speaker declined to entertain any further motions for a recess, and stated that he doubted whether he should have entertained more than the one.

Mr. Ross said he wanted the rule enforced so that bondholders should be turned out of the Hall. He was apprehensive that the chair would count them.

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to enforce the rule, and intimated to Mr. Ross that he himself was violating the rule in not occupying his own seat.

Mr. Schenck insisted on the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Eldridge demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

Mr. Schenck observing that several Republican members were voting for the yeas and nays, remarked that members might have their votes put upon record, and the session could be extended till 4 o'clock.

The main question was ordered—Yeays 98; nays, 26.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked and obtained leave to have printed his remarks in reply to the attack made upon him last night in the Senate by Senator Henderson.

The vote was taken on the Conference report on the funding bill, and it was agreed to—Yeas, 102; nays, 32.

The bill now (quarter past eleven o'clock) goes to the President for his approval.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill to relieve Nelson Tift, of Georgia, from disabilities, which was passed by the requisite two-thirds. He also reported back the credentials of Simeon Corley, member elect from South Carolina, and P. N. B. Young, member elect from Georgia, and moved that the oath prescribed for persons whose disabilities have been removed be administered to them. The motion was agreed to, and they were sworn in.

The President in the Capitol.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President and members of the Cabinet came to the Capitol this morning, and were assembled in the President's room for the transaction of business in connection with Congressional matters, and nominations to office.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton dull at 31½@31 cents. Flour advancing and is 5@10c. higher for new with light supply; sales 8000 barrels: State, $6.50@9.70; Ohio, $8.40@12.75; Western, $6.50@10.40; Southern firmer at $8.50@15; California firmer at $10@12.30. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn declining and in large supply at a decline of 1@2c; sales of 10,000 bushels at $1.06@1.13½. Oats heavy; sales of 26,000 bushels at 86½c. afloat. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $28.20. Lard dull. Whisky firm and quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	68½	Toledo & Wabash	53½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95	Wil. & St. Paul com	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Adams Express Co.	53½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Wells Fargo	26½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¾	Tennessee 5s new	65½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82½		
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Market dull but firm.	
Gold	144		

PARAGUAY.

The Recent Explosion at Humaita.

Advices from Montevideo, dated on the 13th of June, give the following interesting reports of the war on the Parana:—

Letters received from Proveedor give full particulars of the late explosion at Humaita, as divulged by a deserter who has just passed over to the allied lines. The Brazilian shell struck among a troop of bullock carts that were hid behind the trees, and have been there for the last two years. The shell fell right in the centre and fired one of the carts instantaneously, whereupon the rest at once blew up. A small picket of men placed hard by nearly all perished by this monstrous explosion. Alen, the commander, when he heard of the disaster, ordered some other carts laden with gunpowder to be discharged and the powder to be placed in a large shed formerly filled with maize and cotton. The deserter, who gave information as to the exact site of the gunpowder deposit, represents it as about eighty cartloads, after which the garrison will be without ammunition.

The Brazilian Admiral has for the last twenty-four hours kept up a steady fire on the point indicated as the magazine, and hopes to blow it up.

FOURTH EDITION

General Rosecrans Confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

Alexander Cummings' Name not Reached.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following nominations have been confirmed:—

General W. S. Rosecrans to be Minister to Mexico.

F. L. Dickey to be Assistant Attorney-General.

Charles L. Felton to be Treasurer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

S. M. Johnson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

George H. Parker was nominated as Minister Resident in Equador.

Excitement About the Senate.

There were several hundred persons gathered at the Senate main door while that body was in Executive Session, this morning, all of them interested in the secret proceedings, and anxiously awaiting the action of the Senate affecting the nominations of themselves or their friends. At 12 o'clock, after the doors were opened, they rushed into the Chamber to prosecute their inquiries. Many of them were disappointed to find that some of the nominations had either not been acted upon at all, or had been rejected.

The Name of Alexander Cummings,

to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was not reached on the calendar for want of time.

No Extra Session of the Senate.

Secretary Seward informed a Senator that there would be no executive session called, all the bills which passed both Houses and were presented to the President having received his signature with the exception of

The Funding Bill.

It is held, however, that he can sign it at any time during to-day.

A SUNDAY ROW.

A Desperate Affray on an Excursion Boat.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 27.—A desperate affray occurred at Warwick, Rhode Island, yesterday afternoon, between Sheriff Holden, assisted by four or five special deputies, and the officers and crew of the steamer Ella. The Sheriff held a process against Captain Betts, of the steamer, and the clerk, Edward Johnson, the substance of the charge being that by running their boat on Sunday, and bringing a crowd of disorderly persons they had been conducing to disturb the peace of the town of Warwick, and were amenable therefor.

The Sheriff, accompanied by his assistants, went on board the steamer, which was lying at the wharf, for the purpose of serving the process, whereupon Captain Betts informed him he would not submit to the arrest, and that if the Sheriff persisted he would fight. Mr. Holden replied that he would do his duty, and attempted to secure the two men. By direction of the Captain the steamer was then cast off from the dock, and the crew, rallying to the support of her officers, prevented the arrests being made.

The Ella remained in the stream for some time, but at five and a half o'clock she was hauled alongside the dock again, to enable her passengers to embark for the city. Before she had been made fast to the dock the Sheriff directed his men to arrest Betts and Johnson, and the former called upon the crew of the boat for assistance. A desperate melee then ensued between the two parties, and the greatest excitement prevailed. There were in the neighborhood of 1000 excursionists present, but none of them gave the officers any assistance, and after a fierce and protracted combat, Sheriff Holden and party were overpowered.

During the fight one of the deck hands of the boat struck the Sheriff a terrible blow on the top of the head with a heavy club, making a frightful wound from which the blood flowed in streams. Two of his assistants were also badly cut and all were more or less injured. Some of the other party were hurt, but not seriously.

Seeing that it would be impossible to accomplish the arrests with the force at his command, Sheriff Holden despatched a messenger to the city to notify the police of the state of affairs, and directing that the officers and crew of the boat be arrested on their arrival. A strong posse of police was accordingly sent to the wharf, and when the boat came to Providence the captain, clerk, engineer, fireman, and three of the deck hands were secured.

Brutal Murder Near Providence.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Yesterday morning a party of half a dozen Irishmen made a ferocious assault on a colored man at Ven de Lean, three miles from this city. He was mistaken for one Gardner, who nearly a year ago was assaulted by two men one night, and, in defending himself, he fatally cut one of them named Keegan. The assailants were friends of Keegan, and one of them cried out "There's the —— nigger that killed Keegan!" Whereupon all rushed for him, pelted him with stones, knocked him down, rolled him off a bank, and then threw a stone weighing about fifty pounds on the top of his head; after which they ran off. The man was taken to a house near by, when it was found that he was terribly injured, his head being badly cut in several places, while his tongue was nearly severed. Efforts were made for his recovery, but he died in a short time. No arrests have yet been made.

More Victims of the Baltimore Flood.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Four more bodies—two men, a woman, and a child, were recovered to-day at the Long Bridge.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, W L.......c.	105	5 sh Susq Cl	14⅛
$2000 Leh 6s.gold l	88¼	100 sh Leh Nav	21⅝
12 sh Cam & Am	125¾	100 do.......c.	21⅝
30 sh Penna R	52¾	20 sh Leh V R	55
50 do	52⅝	100 sh Cata Prf	30¾
2 do	52¾	100 sh Big Mount	6¾
19 do.......ls.	52¾	200 sh Read.......s20.	47⅝
16 sh Girard Bk	61	100 do.......c.	47½
20 do.......2d.	61	100 do.......int.	47⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	95	150 sh Penna R.......ls.	53
100 sh Cata Pf.......b60.	33¾	16 do	53
100 do.......b60.	34½	37 do.......s30.	53
100 do.......ls.s60.	34	20 do	53⅛
100 do.......b60.	34½		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—James Hagan plead guilty to the charge of larceny of clothing.

Andrew J. McNamee, a driver on the Union Passenger Railway, was charged with assault and battery in running over the child of Mr. James Carman, on the 14th of June. The child's feet and ankles were injured. A witness testified that the little child fell from the pavement and then undertook to crawl across the street; witness called to the driver three times, but he did not heed him, his attention being directed to the conductor at the other end of the car; there was a double track, and it was very nearly dark. The child was on the passenger-crossing.

The Defense offered to prove that the car was going very slowly; it was dark; that the outcry was not loud enough to be heard, that the driver was not talking to the conductor, but attending to his business. The driver brought a good character.

The Judge defined assault and battery to the jury as the malicious infliction of injury upon another, and if the car was driven carelessly then there might be an assault and battery in this case for there was a wilfulness, wantonness, maliciousness in the manner. Verdict guilty.

Defendant's counsel asked permission to file reasons for a new trial.

John Long was convicted of having interfered with Officer Laird in the discharge of his duty. The officer had arrested the brother of the prisoner for fighting when the prisoner interfered and committed assault and battery. John Long stated that the officer knew where he could be found, and could have arrested him at any time, but he had allowed two months to elapse before he arrested him. Officer Laird said that the prisoner fled after the occurrence. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Charles Wilts was acquitted of assault and battery on his wife.

Henry Carroll, Francis Lewis, and William Johnson, three gentlemanly looking young men, the same who were acquitted of having entered the house of Mr. John Biddle, were charged with endeavoring to enter the house of Mr John Maris, on Pine street.

Officer Brown, assisted by Officer Glenn, arrested the prisoners in the yard of the premises.

Mr. Deal is a neighbor, whose house overlooks Mr. Maris' premises. One day after dinner he saw men by the gate. They went in the yard. He could not identify them, but saw the officers arrest three men in the yard. Jury out.

Ferdinand Lenon plead guilty to the charge of forgery.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 27.—Beef Cattle—Supplies of this description of stock have been coming forward quite freely since our last report, in the aggregate reaching 2334 head. The market in consequence, except for prime, has been excessively dull, at a decline of ¼@1c. per lb. on inferior descriptions. We quote choice at 9@10c., prime at 6½@7½c., and common at 4@5c. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

8 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@9½, gross.
67, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8½@9½, gross.
20, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7½@8¾, gr.
80, P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9½, gross.
165, P. Hathaway, Western, 8@9½, gross.
106, J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8½@10, gross.
35, B. McFillen, Western, 9@9½, gross.
80, Jas. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
50, E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
191, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7½@9½, gr.
160, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7½@9½, gr.
164, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@10 gross.
60, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7½, gross.
71 H. Chain, Western Penn., 6@8½, gross.
66, J. & L. Frank, Western, 7@9½, gross.
100, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7½@9½, gr.
75, Hope & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
55, Blum & Co., Western, 8@9, gross.
34, B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7½@9, gross.
48, J. Clemson, Western, 8@9¾, gross.
80 J. Auld, Western, 6@8, gross.
30, J. Seldomridge, Western, 8@9, gross.
69, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7½@10, gr.
24 J. Kimble, Chester county, 8½@9½, gross.
28, J. A. Wallace, Chester co., 6½@9½, gross.
15, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 6½@9 gross.
60, John McArdle, Western, 6½@8, gross.
73, N. Wentz, Western, 6½@8, gross.
12, R Neely, Chester county, 7@8, gross.
18, C. Walker, Western, 7@7½, gross.
70, Dryfoos & Steinberg, Western, 6½@8¾, gr.
15, John Brown, Penna., 5@6, gross.
39, J. R Gemmill, Delaware, 4@5, gross.
15 B. Bloomingdale, Western, 6½@7, gross.
37, Tooney & Hille, Western Pa, 5½@6½, gross.

Sheep receipts 8000 head. Notwithstanding the large offerings the demand was quite active and the market closed firm; sales of common and choice descriptions at 5@6c. per lb. gross.

Cows and Calves—Receipts, 200 head. The inquiry was fair, at steady prices. The closing quotations were for springers, $45@60; and cows and calves, $50@75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3000 head. The offerings continue light, and under a lively competition of the stock on sale an advance of 50c. per 100 lbs. nett was realized: the sales were reported, at the Avenue and Union yards, at from $13 to $14.50; the latter rate for prime corn fed.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	135	Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¾
N. Y. and E. R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	95	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Gold	144⅛
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89½	Market dull but firm.	
Chi. and N. W. com	82½		

The Crew of the Ram Stonewall at Home.

The Washington *Star* of July 25 says:—

From some of the crew of the ram Stonewall, who have returned to their homes in this city, we learn that they were all discharged at Yokohama, Japan, June 2, except Samuel B. Ellis, (son of Jonas Ellis, Esq., of this city), who remains on board as engineer. Captain Brown is still in command, and has a crew of ten men detailed from the steam sloop Monocacy to keep the ship in order. Many of the crew determined to remain in Yokohama and some of them have already opened restaurants, barber shops, etc., which are mostly patronized by the foreigners, as there is always a great deal of shipping in the harbor. The crew, when discharged, were paid off in Mexican dollars, which they converted into bills of exchange on London. Besides, they were allowed forty-five days' extra pay, and given free passages home—cabin passages to the officers, and steerage passage to the men. The Stonewall is still in custody of the American Minister, who awaits the issue now pending between the rival factions of the Japanese Government.

SOAP.

S O A P.

The undersigned, known to the public as Manufacturers of Pure, Unadulterated Family and Fancy Soaps, have spent many years and much of their means in educating the public to believe the facts that "so-called cheap or low-priced" Soaps, being necessarily adulterated, are the dearest, and that good pure Soaps, although apparently dearer, are the cheapest. They have reason to know that their teaching has had its proper effect upon the minds of intelligent housekeepers, and believing the time has come when a really Superior Soap will be appreciated, they now put in the market an article which they are confident is the best Family Washing Soap ever offered to the people of this or any other community.

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The superiority of the materials used, and the chemical combination of them, is of such a scientific nature that the Merino Soap is perfectly neutral and mild, and cannot injure the texture of the most delicate fabric, whilst its washing or detersive properties are truly astonishing.

The Merino Soap can be used by rubbing on the clothes in the usual way; but if cut in shavings, and dissolved in hot water, and the clothes soaked for half an hour in the solution, its extraordinary detersive properties will be more fully obtained.

One pound will go as far as three pounds of any of the many so-called labor-saving, but clothes-rotting, Family Soaps in the market.

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